

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

WHAT THE CROPS LIVE UPON. We have been looking over a very valuable

We are aware that statistics by which are shown would last much longer. the number, value, &c., of the various crops, ployed, may be rather dry to many, but the butts when laid, would remedy this. more of such dry statements, and the nearer Another says, dip the whole shingle in warm own and of other countries.

crops, is based upon the returns of the amounts gratefully received by of the crops raised and their proportions ascertained to constitute the ingredients or material

lbs. of potash and 4 and 52 hundreths lbs. of of buildings. phosphoric acid. Ten bushels of wheat contain Impregnating shingles with lime by soaking

al matter in different proportions. They are as follows:

Potash, lbs. Wheat, 28,739,280 60,392,055 Corn, 162,595,766 267,615,807 Total. 191,335,046 328,007,862

Estimating the potash at 6 cents per pound, and the phosphoric acid at 3 cents, (by no ingredients of the corn and wheat crops of 1850

How large a portion of this mineral matter is Paint, while it is on, defends it from the action

ter wasted in various ways by this number of above them. Why is this? Probably for the persons be applied to the soil, it would be worth following reasons. at least \$15,000 per diem.

This is at the low estimate of two cents per fed in these cities.

THE REECH TREE FOR HEDGES

tle work containing much valuable information, only is dipped into it. entitled "A Hand Book for Emigrants to New Brunswick," by M. H. Perley, Esq., Emigrant

apart, and bent in opposite directions, so as to cross each other and form a trellis, with apertures five or six inches in diameter. During the first year they are bound with osier at the points of intersection, where they finally beed for hedges. The red beech is reared without any difficulty from the seed; it grows rapidly, and if the soil is in good order, a handsome and

For the Maine Farmer. CEMENT.-QUERY.

and what is the durability of the same? A SUBSCRIBER.

Albion, Feb. 10, 1855.

kinds-cloth painted, &c. &c. We believe that

on which it is placed will shrink and expand by weeds and to keep the ground moist. One or the variation of temperature, however well secured when put on. This in time cracks the ded or grafted. When any buds fail, graft ear

ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

tion of the crop, but according to common usage from nursery trees, or the branches of large the credit would pass to I. R. Bray alone. alone. ones; they shade the trunk, and serve to en-GLEANER. large it, and keep it healthy. When trees grow

For the Maine Farmer.
A CHAPTER ON SHINGLES.

MR. EDITOR :- I wish to enquire of you, and through the columns of your paper, if there is any compound within your knowledge, or exerience, if paint, white-wash, or composition f any kind, which can be applied to sawed hingles, before or at the time of laying them, that will increase their durability, over and above the expense of the material and applica-

I wish to shingle one side of my barn the coming season, which was built in 1838, and paper read before the Geographical and Statis- shingled with fine shingles, sawed sap and heart tical Society, by Geo. E. Waring, Jr., and published in the New York Tribune, of January yet, and I think will last two or three years longer. I find, the sawed shingles do not wear It is a condensed statistical view of agricul- nor rot out, where they are exposed to the tural products in their various kinds. We have weather in 12 or 14 years, but rot under the not space to copy it in the Farmer, and yet we butts of the course above them. If there could wish every farmer could obtain and read it. be an application to prevent this, I think they

It has been suggested to me that fire-proof animals and products, as well as capital em- paint mixed with pine oil, and put in under the

the truth they are, the better shall we under- lime-water before it is laid, and it will increase stand our true position among the people of our the durability very much; some object to this wn and of other countries.

The following estimate of the amount of minto warp. Any information, public or private, eral matter abstracted from the soil by different that will throw light on this subject will be S. N. WATSON. North Fayette, Feb. 17, 1855.

Note. We hope some of our correspondents Ten bushels of corn contain 9 lbs. of mineral will answer friend Watson's enquiry, in regard matter among which are 2 and 78 hundredths to the best mode of preserving shingles on roofs

12 lbs. of mineral consisting in part of 2.86 lbs. them in lime-water is of service, and so also is of potash and 6.01 lbs. of phosphoric acid. the soaking them in gas tar. This latter sub-All crops contain nine or ten kinds of miner- stance colors the shingles, and is not liked by some. Why do shingles rot or decay? For For purposes of illustration we will estimate the same reason that any other wood does, viz: the amounts of potash and phosphoric acid The fermentation or decomposition of the albucontained in the corn and wheat crops of 1850. men (as it is called) in it. Pure woody fibre will last a long time. It is principally made up Phosphoric Acid, lbs. of carbon, and carbon (charcoal) we all know, is almost indestructible by exposure to weather. While the albumen remains in the wood, and is exposed to air, warmth, and moisture, it will decompose, or in other words the wood will rot. How shall we get clear of this albumen?

means too much,) we find the value of these hence the reasons why charring posts will cause Heating or charring the wood will destroy it, them to endure longer; soaking wood in chemi-Let there be remembered that these are but cal solutions, such as corrosive sublimate, blue vitirol, will do it. This is too expensive, limewater and gas tar will do it, partially at least.

of the air, and preserves thereby. returned to the soil, it is impossible to say.

The waste of fertilizing matter in all of our cities and towns is enormous. The population of New York and its suburbs is probably not less than 750,000. Could the fertilizing matter in all of our shows a difference between sawed and shaved shingles. The sawed shingles do not rot fast where exposed, but under the butts of the course above them. Why is this? Probably for the

Sawed shingles are covered with the small particles or slivers of wood, raised by the diem for each person, without considering the immense number of horses and other animals conducting, and retaining the moisture. If any water should work its way through the crevice. where the butts meet, it will be retained, and of We have often recommended the beech tree course act as one of the agents for producing for hedges in Maine. Our reasons for this were decomposition. If water should not work It is a native of our soil—it will bear prunits way through this crevice, but fall freely on ing, and if pruned right it will become thick the exposed part, the fuzz not only retains a and bushy, and be impenetrable to man and portion of it but another portion is carried up heast. It is long lived, and is not infested or under the course above it, by capillary attracattacked by insects. We are glad to find cortion, in the same manner as water finds its way roboration of our ideas in this respect, in a lit-through the whole sponge, when a part of it

Shaved shingles having a very smooth surface cannot convey moisture so readily. Sawed Officerat St. John, N. B. He says: (See p. 14.) clapboards being planed smoothly, and most "Very solid and elegant hedges may be made with young beeches placed seven or eight inches ties as we find in sawed shingles.

> Raise your own apple trees in a soil and location similar to that which you intend for the

come grafted, and grow together. As beech orchard, if you can attend to it, and raise good does not suffer in pruning, and sprouts less luxuriantly than most other trees, it is well adapt- ground that does not drift, and free from stone Heaps or other harbors for mice, enrich as for corn, and plant potatoes or some hoed crop, and keep clear of weeds. Sow the seeds in autumn sufficient hedge may be produced in five or six or keep them moist by mixing them with three times their bulk of sand in a box placed in the cellar or out doors buried level with the ground; freezing does no good or hurt. One rod of ground is sufficient for several hundred trees the MR. EDITOR :- Can you, or any of your sub- first season or two. Sow thick in drills some scribers, through the columns of your paper, two feet apart, and pull out the poorest, if too inform me whether cement, such as is used in thick. When one or two years old, enlarge your laying down cisterns, can be used on the roof of nursery ground and transplant in rows, at least buildings, in the room of shingles? If so, how? one foot apart in the row, and rows four feet apart, shortening the tap root, and trimming off the fine roots about the heel of the tree, which otherwise might be jammed too close together. Note. A great many experiments have been tried in order to find some substitute for shingles on roofs of buildings, such as cements of various that the ends of the roots are pointed directly from the trunk, and set the same depth as they nothing has answered the purpose as yet. Shinthose do who are always too much in a hurry gles, slate, and the sheets of some of the metals, to such as zine, tin, &c., still continue to be the ject all trees that have not good roots., The The trouble with cement is this: The boards ground should be stirred often with the hoe or the winter, a little freezing will soon shell it off. ly the next spring, and if they fail graft again later. A part of your nursery should be from the choicest fruit, and not grafted until the fruit has been tested. The Baldwin is tender CORRECTION. in the north, especially in low situations, unless FRIEND HOLMES:—In last week's Farmer, grafted on standard trees. All tender kinds. either one of the typos or myself made a miss in and those that grow not well from the ground that scrap from "Gleaner." It should read, should be grafted in the branches; therefore al I. R. Bray on Freeman Hill—he challenges ways reserve some trees for this purpose, and if Franklin Co., &c. Doubtless "Freeman Hill" from choice seed, you may get some new and (town of Freeman) did its share in the produc-

close together they shade one another, when

wounds heat soundly. Cutting close to the trunk in spring and taking too many leaves in summer are both injurious. Let your trees top low; see Maine Farmer's Almanac. Clip their tops some three or four feet high; the Northern Spy, Hightop Sweet, Pear, and most kinds of plume and all the state of the sta nong many, are the smaller, they should be just five and one third feet. more above the first, and no one directly above another. If the branches ever incline to hang down, they can be recovered and the room, which divided among the eight stalls gives each one and the room, which divided among the eight stalls down, they can be propped and set in any po-sition you choose. But low tops bear better, are less exposed to winds and much easier to the room. harvest than high ones. Imagine yourself in Suppose then, the stable being accessible at and runs up fifteen or twenty feet above that. wide would be left on each side of it for stalls.

I must caution once more against stripping of one end of the partition plank being nailed to them, and a little back of the manger or branches of larger ones; but as the tree becomes large they may be gradually removed a short in the tree. Avoid extremes, such as pruning that it would be desirable to give the horses a too much at one time, and cutting off too large variety of food, consisting of hay, cut feed,

A word about old trees which bear poor fruit. If the limbs are dying, prune in spring after ten inches deep is really necessary. the leaves start, by cutting off the limbs that In the end of the crib next to the plank naildollars worth of fruit. Then if the tree starts and grows well, the next spring you can graft the whole top, because there will be suckers on the branches which you can leave to partly shade them and draw up the sap. I was called to graft in three class that was called to graft in three class that was called the same transfer of the crib to receive the bottom of the crib to receive the bottom of the rack sticks which may be fixed upright or leaned towards the horse a little if one in eight lived. I cut the limbs still shorter, cutting away as many suckers as I thought roper, and the scions generally lived. Where oper, and the scions generally stated and box, dering of long may, and the many le limbs were not cut too short I think it was further into the stall than the rack and box, an advantage to them as it made them more vigorous. Perhaps more hereafter.

JAMES ADAMS P. S. I wish to learn the best 12 kinds of apples to cultivate in this section, the best 20 Pears, and Plums and Cherries. Exeter Mills, Feb. 16th, 1855.

Note. This making out lists of good apples that of the barn floor. and orchard fruits to any extent, involves the seculiar tastes and fancies of the individuals who make them : and as there "is no disputing about tastes" it is fortunate that we have varieties enough for people of different tastes to It differs from wheat in its adaptation to soil.

We have so often given our opinion in this respect that we leave the task, at present, to culturists in Maine, and see how their various Ep.

WORK FOR THE WINTER.

he droppings of hen roosts and poultry, as this paratively a sure crop. makes a near approach to guano. By the use The value of rye per bushel does not differ much f methods more than once named in this paper in the eastern markets from that of northern

your trouble. [Ag. Exchange. years past, yet a person will see but a few thrif- nitrogen (the muscle-forming prin are equally applicable all over the country. | keeps moist longer than wheat bread.

close together they shade one another, when alone the tree branches out low and shades its own trunk from the scorching sun. In spring cut some of the largest side branches several inches from the trunk, to check their growth, and late in summer, the same or next season, cut the stubs smoothly with the trunk, and cover with grafting wax. When I have been called to graft, I have seen many trees much injured, if not ruined, by being pruned in spring close to the trunk, and the wounds not covered. The heart would be black and the tree in a The heart would be black and the tree in a sages so that no home will do to pees through the box of another. But the inconvenience of very unhealthy state. By taking off the twigs in the spring, more leaves will grow and the tree not suffer for want of foliage; and by cut-ting the stubs late, when not so full of sap, the wounds heal soundly. Cutting close to the manure &c., dropped into a cellar below, would kinds of plums, and all whose branches grow uprightly, lower. Three, four or five branches are sufficient for a top, and these should be nearly of the same size. When the under branches trifle over four and one half, into six it gives

cut off, as they die when the top becomes large and leave large wounds, which should be avoided. If many branches are left, the lower ones to arrange the stalls across the room in two should be the larger, and next tier a foot or rows thus obtaining thirty eight feet by six feet.

the top of a tree, (with a basket, picking apples,) whose top begins ten feet from the ground middle for a feeding alley, a space thirteen feet

Train the branches outward and upward, stopping those that would cross or interfere while side of the alley at such points as would allow distance from the trunk to make room to stand to admit a plank between them. Supposing branches, and on the other hand not pruning at grain and roots, a manger at least two feet wide and extending across the stall, elevated from two to three feet above the floor and eight or

are too far gone to be worth saving, and cutting off ends of others above where they are to be thirds as wide as the crib and two feet long, grafted, cutting the ends of limbs of all trees can be placed and so arranged as to be readily whose branches are naked nearly up to the drawn out into the alley to receive cut feed. grafting place; then scrape, wash and manure grain or roots, and be pushed back again when filled. At the end of the hox and co of ashes around a tree will often make several ing to the joist at the other end of the manger. shade them and draw up the sap. I was called to graft in three places last spring where trees were grafted early the spring before, and about one in eight lived. I cut the limbs still shorter top so as to fall back into the alley a foot or more, will afford sufficient room for a decent fod-

would catch most of the scatterings from both. The steps necessary in feeding will be some less than would be necessary if the stalls were ranged the other way, whilst the straw for bedpples to cultivate in this state of the best ding can be this from each end of the barn floor. If there is ding can be thrown directly behind the stalls nothing to prevent, it would perhaps be well to raise the floor of the alley nearly to a level with

Windsor Co., Vt., 1855.

CULTIVATION OF RYE. Next to Indian corn, no cereal is of so much

importance to this section of the country as rye. select from and satisfy themselves, even if they The former succeeds best on a soil which contains so much alumina as to give it considerable tenacity. The latter seldom does well on such thers to answer our friend's inquiries. We a soil, but flourishes on those of a more silicious should be happy to hear from the different fruit and porous character. It is well adapted to the light soils of New England, while on the slate loams of the valley of the Hudson and other similar localities it is quite at home. The value of the crop in this neighborhood is not fully When spring comes, every good farmer will appreciated. The great requisite in regard to its ave a plot, or field, or garden, or orchard where culture is that the soil and subsoil be properly e can profitably apply all the manure he can drained. It cannot bear cold water about its ave or make during the winter. Every shov- roots. The crop can be cheaply raised. It reelful of manure judiciously applied will increase quires but little preparation of the soil, though the amount of his harvest. Now is the time to the yield is in proportion to the goodness of the make arrangements and preparations accordingland and the favorableness of the season—ranging from five to forty bushels to the acre. It is Let all manures be put under cover, or shel-sometimes affected by blight or mildew, but less ered as much as possible. Save carefully all frequently than wheat, and on the whole is com-

deodorise the contents of privies, &c., and con-vert into rich poudrette. Let those near the seashore collect sea-weed and if they use it on in this market an average of \$15 per ton. A their crops of potatoes report the result. Let fair crop, say twenty bushels to the acre, will hose who live near saw-mills draw home and give a ton of straw to the acre. We are inout under cover loads of sawdust. This may formed that two tons to the acre are obtained. be used to good advantage, in absorbing the The straw is used here chiefly as bedding for arine of horses and cattle, and retaining the horses; but among the Germans of Pennsylvafertilising ammonia which they contain. Sawdust and dry meadow muck well saturated with urine will be a fertiliser almost equal to guano. It may be mixed, when spread on the crops, with plaster. Lastly, at present, save all the bones you can and make your own superphosphate. Your next harvest will pay you for all the straw cut, and the two mixed together form the principal food of those noble teams which always attract the attention of strangers. The Germans, too, make great use of rye in feeding themselves. They are fond of the bread, and themselves. They are fond of the bread, and say it is stronger than that from wheat. But PLANTING ORCHARDS. On this subject "a read-good rye bread is no despicable food in the best r" in the N. E. Farmer, well remarks that on of families. When made from good sweet grain, most "old lands" the use of some kind of com-post in planting, to give the tree a start, is es-skill used in all the manipulations, it is not only ential. Mud or muck, mixed with ashes, lime, wholesome but palatable, and our city bakers salt, plaster, leaves, &c., or piled up alone to who make it right, dispose of large quantities. "slack" a few months before being used, will It was not so great a hardship as some suppose, out three inches on the ends of the twigs and that our New England ancestors were chiefly on the body of the tree, the first year. A great confined to "rye and Indian" for breadstuffs. many apple trees have been set within a few According to some analyses the proportion of ty young orchards, in a trip of a hundred miles ly the same in rye as in average samples of in any part of New England. These remarks wheat. Rye bread contains more sugar and

Rye is not a hard crop for land, though land may be exhausted by it. Grass grows far better after it than after oats, and even better than after any grain except barley. The proper time for sowing it is the same as that for winter wheat-the fore part of September. Pasture land, or that from which a crop of hay has been taken the present season, may be used for it. It is better to plow it as soon as practicable, in order that the sod may become partially decomposed before sowing the grain. Light land plowed well once, may be so worked with the arrow and field cultivator as not to need another plowing. Six or seven pecks of seed to the acre is the proper quantity. There is considerable difference in varieties of rye. A varity called multicole, introduced from France veral years since, was unusually productive, it was not thought quite as good for bread as the white rye.

On dry ground, not likely to heave by frost, over and grass seeds may be sown with the ye. But where the ground is not well drained, ere is a liability to winter-killing, and in such ituations it is better to sow the clover and grass eeds just as snow is going off in the spring. Boston Cultivator.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

LIME IN BREAD MAKING. A correspondent of ne Scotsman who has recently visited Munich, states that Liebig has discovered that water turated with lime has the same effect as alum coagulating the glutien of flour, and renderg the bread beautifully white. English milrs have long used large quantities of alum for his purpose, although it is known to be in-prious to the health of the consumers. Lime as no deleterious effect. It removes all acidity om the dough, and supplies an element needed the structure of the bones, and which is deient in wheaten flour, and still more so in rye. 'he writer says, he "ate bread made by it in iebig's house, and it was excellent." He uses and report the result? [Country Gentleman.

Oyster Fritzers. Strain a quantity of fresh The quantity, color and taste are materially arning be careful not to break them.

com the Ohio Farmer, of a mode of preparing aroma and taste. ou have coffee in perfection. By boiling it, cask used for its conveyance. lear it. [Country Gentleman.

To PREPARE RENNETS. When taken from he animal, empty and rinse them carefully in ure cold water, then fill them with salt, and ree times the quantity originally required to hould be then thrown away, and new ones

ful of mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm also know that clear bright days alternating water and swallowed as soon as possible acts as with frosty nights give the greatest flow of sap; an instant emetic, sufficient to remove all that and that if mild weather ensues and continues is lodged in the stomach.

DURATION OF VEGETABLE LIFE. Lord Lindsay Supposing your buckets are all in order my, proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least become such convenient receptacles of dead 2000 years of age. On examining the mummy leaves, &c.,—take your spiles or tubes of suita-after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its ble diameter, with a hole through them of one a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a beautoous thaw will not perhaps upset your trough and dahlis.

SONG OF THE SNOW. Whirfing about we go, we go,Hurrah, hurrah, for the white winged snow! Ve have heard old win:er's trumpet blast, As he bindeth the streams in his fetters fast; We have caught the breath of the frozen North, And we come from his icy palace forth,-Over the earth and over the sea, Blithe and swift shall our journey be.

Merrily, merrily, how we go Hither and thither, the flakes of snow! Tossing about like an elfin throng, Cheerily frolicking all night long. Over the hills in our mad delight, Down to the valleys in swiftest flight, Out on the meadows and heaths so brown, Flinging a mantle on tower and town,-Cheerily frolicking, how we go, Hither and thither, the flakes of snow!

Busily, busily, thus we go, Hurrying onward, the light winged snow, Strewing the stones where the soiling feet Hastily traverse the crowded street; Clothing in pity the ruined wall, Draping the roofs and steeples tall; Hanging strange garlands of spotless hue O'er the lattice paine, where the roses grew; Oh! a gift of beauty we fling to-night, O'er the lowly cot of the pleasant wight; O'er the poor man's hut by the brooklet's side, And the brave old trees in the forest wide, O'er the dwarfish shrubs on the barren les, And the gallant ships on the foaming sea,-Busily, busily, how we go,
Journeying earthward, the mantling snow

Tenderly, tenderly, fall we low, Down on the churchyard, the quiet snow! Wreathing the tombs with our garlands fair, And the humble mounds with a mournful care, Spreading a pall o'er the silent elay, Soon in the sunbeams to met away, Yet rising again as the just shall rise, Like them, to meet in the tranquil skies: But for a season we sink below, Hurrah, hurrah, for the white-winged snow!

MAPLE SUGAR.

The season for making maple sugar will soon arrive, and a few remarks as to fixtures and lbs. of water, saturated with lime, to 19 lbs. of few years since it could be purchased in our lour. No change is necessary in the process of market at from six to eight cents per pound by the baking. Lime water may be easily made by pouring water on to quick lime, stirring it till it has dissolved all it will, and then pouring off and choice samples will readily command extra the clear liquor. It should be made as wanted, prices. From being an article of slow sale, it or kept in a closed vessel, as it gradually attracts has, in consequence of the clearing up of our carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and deposites lands, become an article of luxury; and we do sediment. Will some of our readers try it not, under ordinary circumstances, anticipate any future decline in prices.

sters from their liquor, and form a thin bat- influenced by the care taken in the various stages ter, with a couple of eggs and some fine family of its manufacture, the cleanliness observed in flour. Stir the oysters in, and heat some butter the gathering of the sap, and its evaporation to grims, of the Anglo-Saxon race, is, I am told, and good lard, hot, in a suitable dish, and put the graining point. By reason of the high temn the fritters. Fry, till well browned, and in perature required in the last stages of evaporation, unless great care be taken, it is very apt How to Make Coffee. In the Country to be burnt, and acquires a bitter empyreuentleman of the 25th Jan., there is an extract matic flavor, very different from its own peculiar

coffee, instead of which I would recommend To gather the sap in buckets from fifty or one the following: After preparing the berry and hundred trees, and carry it by manual labor to oasting it, as advised in the O. F., provide a the kettles, we know from experience is rather hard ffee pot with an attachment having a strainer work, and we much prefer, having previously milar to a milk strainer in its bottom; put broken out good roads, to let the conveyance be he coffee into the strainer dry, and pour as done in a barrel on a sled drawn by horses or uch boiling water into the strainer as will be oxen, than carry it ourselves. Much lifting quired, letting it run through into the pot may oftentimes be saved, if the place of manbelow; be sure the water is boiling all the time, ufacture be so much elevated on one side it will not run through quick enough to supply a family without filling the strainer several head into the boilers in a steady stream by sim imes. Then serve with sugar and cream, and ply turning a faucet near the lower part of the

rou lose the best portion, the aromatic, and It has also been ascertained by careful exretain the narcotic only, the best escaping in pariments that the flow of sap depends more vapor. Try it, and you will find a less quantity upon the depth of the incision than upon its excoffee will be required, and all the strength ternal size—also that an aperture half an inch will be obtained, so that if you should boil the in diameter is almost equally as effective as one of grounds, it would scarcely discolor the water, double its size; but in the one case the wound and you do not require an egg or anything to readily heals over by the growth of the same season-in the other, the growth of several seasons will hardly close the wound, endanger-

The experiment to which we refer was made under the direction of the Agricultural Club of pack them away in a close earthen jar, covering them with fine salt. When wanted for use, "In the spring of 1850, a committee consisting take two or three of them, and place them in an earthen vessel of the capacity of two gallons or more, and pour in sweet whey till it is full. Allow the rennets to remain submerged for two hours and a half, and the liquor will be fit for the most thorough manner, using all sizes of the most thorough manner, using all sizes of the capacity of two gallons or more, and pour in sweet whey till it is full. As ise. It must, however, be kept very salt. As bits, from half an inch to an inch and a half in ast as the liquor is used out, its place should diameter—each making his experiment indepensupplied by sweet whey. After a while the dently of the other—and the result of all was, quor will become so reduced as to require that no difference could be perceived—the half produce the desired effect. The old rennets inch giving as much sap as any other. Each one also tapped several trees, setting two buckets to a tree, with a single spile to each, and bored different depths, from one to three and a half To PRESERVE IRON AND STEEL KNIVES FROM inches; and the results in this case were in every Rust. Procure some melted virgin wax-the instance, when the weather was sufficiently urer the better-and rub it thoroughly over warm to thaw the tree through, that the flow of he blades of the knives. After it has dried, sap was in proportion to the depth of bore; and warm the knives, and having carefully removed to make the matter more certain, on deepening the wax from the surface, rub them briskly with the shallow bores subsequently, they immediate the shallow bores succeedently, they have a dry cloth, until the original polish is fully restored. This will fill all the pores with the unctuous and minute particles of wax, which will adhere firmly, and prevent the intrusion of water or moisture, which is the cause of rust.

The sap of the sugar maple and a few other trees only, yields sugar when taken from the They will retain their brilliancy for weeks if tree before the expansion of the buds and blos-

soms from their dormant state; -what precise An Emeric. Many lives might be saved by a change is induced by the expansion of the buds, nowledge of this receipt: A large tenspoon- whether of cause and effect, we know not. We for any length of time, we can only obtain an uncrystalizable syrup as the product.

tates that, in the course of his wanderings amid readiness—troughs made by the axe we would he pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mumclosed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was interested in the question how long vegetable bore about three inches into the body of the ife could last, and he therefore took that tuber- tree, let the tube enter the tree only so far as ous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in sunny soil, allowed the rains and dows of ment; attach your bucket to a nail or pogneaven to descend upon it, and in the course of driven into the body of the tree a little above

Below we give an account of the process adopted by Mr. Woodward, who obtained the premium from the State Agricultural Society, 1846, for the best article of maple sugar. The statement says:

"In the first place, I make my buckets, tube and kettles all perfectly clean. I boil the sap in a potash kettle, set in an arch in such a manner that the edge of the kettle is defended all around from the fire. This is continued through the day, taking care not to have any-thing in the kettle that will give color to the sap, and to keep it well skimmed. At night I leave fire enough under the kettle to boil the sap nearly or quite to syrup by the next morning.

I then take it out of the kettle and strain it through a flannel cloth into a tub, if it is sweet enough; if not, I put it in a caldron kettle, which I have hung on a pole in such a manner that I can swing it on and off the fire at pleasure, and finish boiling, then strain into the tub, and let it stand till the next morning. I then take this and the syrup in the kettle, and put it altogether in the caldron, and sugar it off. To clarify 100 lbs. of sugar, I use the whites of five or six eggs, well beaten, about one quart of new milk, and a spoonful of saleratus, all well mixed with syrup before it is scalding hot. I keep a moderate fire directly under the caldron until the scum is all raised; then skim it off clean, taking care not to let it boil so as to rise in the kettle before I have done skimming it; when it is sugared off, leaving it so damp that it will drain a little. I let it remain in the kettle until it is well granulated; I then put it into boxes made smallest at the bottom, that will hold from fifty to seventy pounds, having a thin piece of board fitted in two or three inches above the bottom, which is bored full of small holes to let the molasses drain through, which I keep drawn off by a tap through the bottom. I put on the top of the sugar in the box, two or three thicknesses of clean, damp cloth, and over that a board well fitted in, so as to exclude the air from the sugar. After it has nearly done draining, I dissolve it, and sugar it off again, going through the same process in clarifying and draining as before." [Genesee Farmer.

IMPROVEMENT OF AN OLD ORCHARD. MR. EDITOR :-- I have always been of the

pinion that one of the principal causes of decay in apple trees, is a want of proper care. All things on this earth, have a tendency to degenerate, unless properly managed, and the apple tree is certainly no exception. The apple tree planted (in Plymouth, Massachusetts, I think,) by Peregrine White, the first male child born on this continent after the landing of the Pilstill living, producing, annually, a few apples, and bidding fair to see many years yet. Instances of remarkable longevity have also been witnessed in other sections of this country; but none, I think which approximate very nearly that of the Plymouth tree. On my farm there is an apple tree of very large size, standing by the side of the road, but some two rods within the line of the fence, and in lands that have been cultivated regularly, either in roots, grass, or grains, till within a period of twelve years, when change in my field operations, induced me to turn it out to pasture. Some twenty years sinceand about six years before I became acquainted with it-this tree rather abruptly ceased bearing. Its age at the time was unknown. Thinking that it might be resuscitated, I commenced the undertaking by digging around the trunk to the distance of the longest limbs, and to depth of one foot, inverting the sward, and placing it over the roots and in immediate contact with them. On this sward, I sowed quick lime, wood ashes and gypsum—one bushel of each being used—and covered it with chaffed oat straw to the depth of two inches, where compressed : fine soil was then thrown on till the excavation was nearly filled; after which a cart load of fine compost was dumped on and evenly spread over the whole. The dead limbs were next cut out, and the top reduced to ope-half its former size. The cavities caused by the falling off of old and decayed limbs, two cases extended nearly to the centre of the trunk, were filled with "Forsyth's Cement," and all the limbs which could be reached, or safely got at in any way, were scraped and washed with suds This work was performed in the spring of 1850 The next year the tree blossomed, and produced a few apples, which matured. The next season, the bearing was abundant, and since then, it has not ceased to produce a good crop. The apples are of inferior quality, and I shall now graft it, as it has produced fine wood for the operation, care having been taken to remove all mbs which tended to destroy the symmetry of the top, as well as the old wood, as fast as it could be replaced by new. I can never suficiently extol the sagacity of a "Blue Nose," at that time in my employ, who, on beholding the result of my experiment on the old apple tree, assured me that he believed "things would ever die if they were but properly taken care of, and that decay and even death was the result of neglect." The remark was worthy of a angrado, and serves to illustrate the wonderful facility with which new ideas gain entrance into minds of a certain cast. But Sir Blue Nose was no fool, after all, for after, in the first place drawing his pay for his services, he in the second place borrowed one of my best horses, and is now, no doubt luxuriating on the proceeds of his industry and villainy, amid the detectable fogs of his native "Quoddy."

Dutches Co., N. Y., Jan. 8. 1855.

Germantown Telegraph.

COOKING FOOD FOR HOGS. A farmer, J. B. . in the Rural New Yorker, says that scalded orn meal for hoge, is better than either raw or cooked food. "My plan is this:—Have your barrel and kettle conveniently arranged; pour in as much meal as you wish to feed at once; then pour on boiling water enough to wet the meal through, let it stand a few minutes; then pour on cold water enough to cool it properly. The scalding, as is readily admitted, forms an affinity between the water and the meal, so that when fed the meal will not settle to the bottom. This plan I have adopted this fall, and find my hogs do much better than on raw or even cool ed food."

AUGUSTA:

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

We have all of us heard a good deal about the Reciprocity Treaty, and we have lately received from a "Middle State Farmer," a pamphlet entitled "The Agricultural interests as affected by the Reciprocity Treaty, the Tariff and the Coastwise Trade."

It is a well written and spirited pamphlet, and shows very clearly, what some farmers sus pect, but what all do not know, that in all thes governmental movements every other interest is vastly better taken care of than their own. It has always been the case in this country, that whenever there was to be any action on the tariff, of any kind, the merchant and the manufacturer were always "on hand," as we say, ready to suggest any plan that would benefit them, or to defend when anything was proposed to injure their interests,-but the farmer, honest unsuspecting soul, at home quietly looking after his farm, has never interfered, and like the mule in a caravan, has always had to carry the heaviburthen and eat the poorest oats. Brother Jonathan boasts that he can beat John Bull at a side hug wrestle. This may be so, but John Bull always beats Jonathan at a game of cards. and it is a solemn fact that in this last game he has fairly "skunked" him. In fact, the English have gained great advantages, and the United States obtained nothing of any value to

Let us look at it. The British permit our fishermen to take fish in the provincial waters. except in rivers, and to go ashore in certain places and dry fish, nets, &c., and the United States permit the British to do the same on our sheres, north of 36 degrees of latitude. Now what great benefit is there in this? We have in fact had this privilege as much as we wanted before, so there is no great gain there, or at leas only to a few commercial persons. Well what next? Formerly, what of the following articles that the Provinces had, paid a duty to the United States when brought in here for sale, and we always bought all they had to spare. Now they may be transported both ways free of duty, but, inasmuch as they had more of such things to sell us, than we had to sell them, it was very evident they were getting the best of the bargain, and so the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the vessels of the United States was thrown in, that is, subject to the same taxes. and tolls, and assessments as may be exacted of the British subjects, and provided also the British had the free navigation of Lake Michi-

The articles referred to are the following: Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds, fresh, smoked, and salt meats, cotton and wool, seeds and vegetables, undried fruits, fish of all kinds. products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water, poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins or tails undressed. Dye stuffs, fish oil, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, coal, butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manures ores or metals of all kinds, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes, timber and lumber of all kindsround, hewed and sawed-manufactured in whole or in part, firewood, plants, shrubs and burr and grindstones, flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured tobacco and rags.

Any one can see that we have given the British the advantage, indeed we have given them commercial annexation to the United States. They have become part and parcel of the United States, except being governed politically by Great Britain.

They have all the advantages of trading off their produce in our own markets that we have ourselves, and are exempted from paying any tax to the government that upholds and pro tects those markets. Now, we think, if we must have annexation, we had better "gone the whole figure," and thereby obtained some taxable benefit from them.

The author of the work we have spoken says: "No instance can be found of a nation" throwing wide open its markets, without an equivalent to another nation or people, growing staples and products similar to its own. All that England did was to let in one or two articles which she could not supply herself to her starving people. But we have thrown our markets as wide open to these British Provinces as though they were States of this Union, markets which they will seek merely to sell in, receiving only in payment our precious metals or exchange on England, to pay for the goods they buy of her. Everything they can grow from their soil or produce from their forests or Feb. 20, we note the following to residents of health continued to fail until he finally died, their mines we shall have to take on these

What do they give us in return besides their river to navigate, which they can't navigate themselves, being frozen tight six months in the year, and a hazardous navigation the other six. and a right to catch fish where we always caught them before? What real reciprocity can they offer us in the way of markets!

Why a distinguished Senator from Vermont when Gen. Dix's bill was before the Senate in 1849, declared that from his own personal knowledge, living, as he did, near the line, ther was nothing, or next to nothing we could send to Canada. How can we expect to send any agricultural products when five sixths of their population are engaged in agriculture, and these Provinces are without large cities, towns, or manufacturing villages, Great Britain taking care to do all the manufacturing for them, and to make the colonies as far as she can, her ex-

This proves the position which we took in the commencement of this article, viz: that the manufacturers and commercial men so manage in the arrangement of tariffs, as to keep the advantage, if any, in their own hands, and to make the farmer suffer, if any body. In this case, the British manufacturers have looked out not to let any of our manufactures in, duty free, and the United States manufacturers have managed to open our markets free to Canadian flour and other produce, and thereby get their bread cheaper than if they had to buy such produce from us farmers at home. If our farmers complain, they will say-Oh, reciprocity you know! it is a reciprocity treaty you knowwhich being interpreted, meaneth, if you will let the Province folks bring their potatoes duty free into our markets, you may carry your potatoes into their markets duty free. But suppose Canada can raise more and cheaper potatoes than we can, what then! Oh, nothing, only

yours will be reduced in price, for the sake of

mers will do or can do about it, is to "crouch like an ass beneath" all the "burthens" that in Portland over to the Junction at Cape Elizaare thrown upon them by wily politicians.

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. the Portland Advertiser of Monday:-Through the kindness of some friend in Cali-Through the kindness of some friend in Cali-fornia, we have received, in advance of the mail, and Portland Railroad, came to his death Satur

ticulars not embraced in the news of another track, cut off several of the cross-ties, by which

ticulars not embraced in the news of another column.

The Steamer Pearl, Capt. E. G. Davis, commander, and Samuel Randall, mate, left Marysville on the morning of Jan. 27, with an unusual number of passengers, numbering as near as can be ascertained, 101, of whom 35 were Chinamen. Just after passing the mouth of the American river, and when but a short distance from Sacramento, an explosion occurred which lifted the forward deck, and threw it directly over the bows. The boilers exploded in the forward part, and the accident is said to have been track, cut off several of the cross-ties, by which means the rails spread and caused the engine also to run off, when both were piled into the ditch, and the former badly broken. Griffin, in leaping for safety from the engine, fell directly across the track, and before he could recover himself, on came the baggage and passenger cars, passing entirely over his body and the form the trunk, cutting off a leg, and a portion of the foot of the other leg.

A young man by the name of Leonard Tewksbury, fireman, was on the tender when it ran off the track, and was thrown a distance of ten or fifteen feet, hitting against a fence, but reward part, and the accident is said to have been or fifteen feet, hitting against a fence, but re occasioned by want of water in them.

There were fifty or sixty lives lost by this dreadful disaster. Nearly a dozen were blown into the air, and one or two to a height of sixty or seventy feet, and nearly to the opposite shore

The wheel house was blown overboard, and the pilot wheel was broken into five or six pieces, but strange to say the pilot was not killed, al-though he is considerably injured. The upper deck was blown completely off, and the passengers clung in crowds to it and to the guards of copy of this work, which gives a clear and con the boat, as the confused mass floated down the cise account of the origin and progress of the

The wreck was made fast to the shore by a The book has several illustrations, and a map of line, and boats immediately put off to the aid of the seat of war, of great convenience for refer the passengers. At the latest accounts the total ence. Also a plan of Sebastopol, with its fornumber of dead amounted to 53. Among the tifications, defences, harbor, &c. Price 50 cts. names of the dead and wounded we note the THE STRAIT GATE; or the Rule of Exclusion following from this part of the country:-Capt. from Heaven. This is the third of the series of E. G. Davis, of this city, age about 33; Capt. Harper's Monthly Story Books. We have al-Samuel Randall, of this city, about 42; Charles ready spoken favorably of these books, and we Jewell, fireman, of Kennebec, Me.; dead. Capt. do not know that we can give them any better Randall and five others died at the hospital .- notice, at the present time, than to copy the Edward B. Springer, formerly of this city, was following from the preface to the present num badly wounded. He was bar keeper on the ber: "The books, though called story books, but it is feared that others from this vicinity will comprise a great variety, both in respect to were aboard, and have been lost.

something stationary with his right hand. His watch, a valuable article, was recovered with the body, and was still moving at 10 o'clock

In a letter picked up on the river, written by Anna S. Annable, of Augusta, Maine, to her husband, was found a bill of exchange for \$50, Franklin Square, N. Y.

will amount to about \$8,000. While various work is at hand, containing, among other artiamounts ranging as high as several thousand cles, the following: "Cardinal Mezzofanti;" amounts ranging as high as several thousand cles, the following: "Cardinal Mezzolanti;" dollars were found upon some, nothing was found on many. The effects so found were sealed by the Coroner, in the presence of the Mayor and a number of our more prominent citizens and a number of our more prominent citizens. and a number of our more prominent citizens, and deposited in the office of Wells, Fargo & Baby," for mothers; a number of interesting

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. The Republican State Convention, called at Winthrop Lile of the Convention, called at Winthrop Lile of the Convention of the Co Hall on Thursday last, was attended by a large weekly, at \$6.00 per annum. number of people. Ex-Governor Kent, of Bangor, was chosen President, and there was issued for March. It contains the conclusion of issued for March. It contains the conclusion of community.

Weekly, at \$50.00 per annum.

Household Words. A double number is issued for March. It contains the conclusion of community.

The Great Comer. The great context was expected in 1848, was first observed in the year 104, and afterwards in 392, 682, 975, 1264 were made by Gov. Kent, Rev. Isaac Kalloch, Judge Ludden, Mr. Peck, Dr. Nourse, and interesting articles in this number, among which interesting articles in this number, among which several others. Anson P. Morrill was nominated we are particularly pleased with the following: as the Republican candidate for Governor, at "The First Menschikoff;" "The Lost Arctic the election next fall. A series of resolutions Voyagers;" "Mark Hansel's Visitor;" "At were reported and adopted, and the Convention Home with the Russians;" and "The Cradle

dent sends the following account of the extraor- mences a new volume, and it will be a good dinary tenacity of life in a sheep, and certifies time to commence. This work is edited by as to its correctness. He says: "Mr. Eli Chas. Dickens, with whose writings most of our Fisk, of Freedom, in the County of Waldo, had readers are familiar, and he is assisted by a corps a sheep buried in snow, during a heavy snow storm, on the 19th of January last. She was not discovered until Feb. 13th, a period of 25 days, when Mr. Fisk accidentally found the work popular. Published in New York by J. sufferer by hearing the grating of her teeth. A. Dix, No. 10 Park Place, at 3.00 per annum. She was standing erect when found, the wool on her back frozen to the snow above her, which rendered it impossible for her to lay down. The citizens of Janesville, Wis., and Wilmington. for many days, without breaking through. The nounced in our obituary last week, and who sheep is now alive and doing well."

of wintering sheep." We are inclined to think do the many amiable qualities which endeared that, in similar circumstances himself he would him to his associates. He had been doing business go in for a more expensive mode of keeping.

Improvement in sewing machines; Edwin A. Forbush, Ashland, Mass. Improvement in screw wrenches; Samuel H. Noble, Westfield, Mass. Improved bullet mould; John S. Keith and John Brooks, Canton, Mass. Improvement in the preparation of paper from resinous barks; Charles C. Hall, Portland, Me. Ma-friend and neighbor Major S. Wood, one of his chine for cutting wood into slivers; Samuel R. Brama Pootra chickens well dressed and well Smith and Elijah Cowles, Hadley, Mass. Imfattened. It was only a chicken but it weighed dard, same place. Improvement in paint mill: Geo. W. Brown, Boston, assignor to Geo. W. Barker and Geo. O. Carpenter.

A ROGUE CAUGHT. Young Clough, of Fax-his horse. ette, who forged a check on one of the Boston Banks two or three years ago, and was arrested twice succeeded in engaging a team from different individuals but did not find it convenient to return them. Our informant informs us that od to be released by Judge Rosevelt in Spring Clough being at West Waterville, fell in with a Court. No evidence of their criminality, or man from the Provinces, who had with him a couple of fine horses that he was taking to Portland. Clough taking a liking, probably, to one or both of the horses, stated to the man that he was going to Portland also and would of this Society for the current year, chosen at at East Readfield, Clough was recognised and follows :arrested. There is a reward of 50 dollars for

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT. This concert is take place at Winthrop Hall, to-morrow, Wednesday, evening. All who would like to hear the good old tunes that used to delight the ears of their fathers and grandfathers, and to contribute their mite for the relief of the poor fast, on the second Wednesday and Thursday of of our city, will not fail to attend.

NOTICE. Mr. S. N. TABER, our traveling agent, will visit the towns in York county, the to this road, by freshets, which we mention present month. He is authorized to receive last week, have been repaired and the cars were and collect money, and transact other business again running on Saturday last, between Boston dueque aquelaga aou llive

FATAL BAILBOAD ACCIDENT

An accident of a most serious nature happen However, the deed is done, and all our far- to the noon train from this city for Portland, beth, causing the death of the engineer, Mr. Alfred Griffin. We copy the particulars from

fornia, we have received, in advance of the many a copy of the Sacramento Union, containing full particulars of the late terrible steamboat explosion on the Sacramento, by which several Maine men lost their lives. We give a few par-House, the tender, which was ahead, ran off the cover of sacrament of the news of another.

ceived no serious inquries.

It is not known what caused the tender

run off, but it is supposed to have been caused some part of the gearing.

and regular.

Mr. Griffin was a young man of about 30, married, and the father of two children. He resided in this city."

EDITOR'S TABLE. BATTLES OF THE CRIMEA. From Redding Co., 8 State St., Boston, we have received war with Russia, down to the present time .-

The bar was totally demolished and Mr. are not intended to be works of amusem Springer's watch was crushed upon his person. merely to those who may receive them, but of se are all the names of Maine men reported, substantial instruction. The successive volume the subjects which they treat, and to the form We copy the following items from the Union: and manner in which the subjects will be pre-The death of Captain Davis was probably instantaneous. Both ankles and the elbow of his impart useful knowledge, to develop the thinkright arm were found to be dislocated, and a ing and reasoning powers, to teach a correct severe and deep fracture above the left eye, pene-trating to the brain. It will be remembered that the deceased stood on the hurricane deck, almost immediately over the boiler, at the time examples to be shunned, to explain and enforce numbers already published these plans are well

drawn in her favor.

The aggregate of treasure found on the bodies

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Number 562 of thi articles on the Eastern war: "Science and Arta" REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. The Republand several poetical selections. The Living Age

Song of the Poor." These form but a small TENACITY OF LIFE IN A SHEEP. A correspon- part of the contents. The April number com-

snow was drifted so hard that Mr. F.'s entire Mass., will learn with sorrow the death of their herd of cattle travelled over the sheep's back, enterprising young friend A. W. Carter, as andied at the residence of his father-in-law, Seth Our correspondent entitles this "A cheap way May, Esq., of Winthrop, well knowing as they ness sometime in Janesville. While on a visit to his friends in Massachusetts, he was attacked New Parents. Among the patents issued with profuse bleeding from the lungs, which from the Patent Office for the week ending prostrated his strength very much, and his probably from an aporlectic condition of the

provement in carriage windows; J. T. Ogden, Boston, assignor to himself and Thomas Stodrare fixin among the saw dust. The Major has been very successful in breeding this variety of fowls, and he is as careful of the purity of their blood and pedi ree, as an Arab is of that of

THE BELGIAN EMIGRANTS. A despatch from but managed to escape, was again arrested last Tuesday in Readfield. It seems that he has twelve Belgian emigrants who arrived at New been lurking around the country and once or York in the ship Rochambeau, in December last, suspicion of being criminals, were to-day ordereven pauperism in its technical sense, having been produced.

WALDO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The office accompany him. While stopping at Hutchins', their annual meeting on the 15th ult., are as

President_A. W. Burrill Waldo Vice Presidents-E. P. Brown, John Heagan Secretary-Robert White, Belfast, Treasurer-Wm. T. Colburn, Belfast.

A Board of Trustees, consisting of 38 m bers, was also chosen, and it was voted to hold the next annual Cattle Show and Fair at Bel-October next.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. The damage

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

SOLEMNIZATION OF MARRIAGE. Ma. Entron:—I perceive that it is the practice of clergymen and magistrates, to solemnize weights and measures for each of the twenty-marriages of persons whose residence is in another county. I have always supposed that to confer upon the police captains authority to the solemnization must be in the county where enter stores at any time and examine the weights one of the parties resides and that the person with their test scales. In this manner he hopes officiating in the county where neither of the to ensure the public against the practice of parties live, is liable to pay a penalty of \$100, and to have his commission revoked. As property, reputation, parentage, and for aught I know, the legitimacy of offspring, are involved, gymen and magistrates understand their powers and duties before they officiate. I will cite as I deem it of the greatest importance that clerevidence that my position is right,—Rev. Stat., Chap. 87, Sec's. 12 and 14, and if I am wrong

PACIS CURATOR.

For the Maine Farmer. LETTERS FROM KANZAS,-No. 1.

please set me right.

Winthrop, Jan. 31, 1855.

the pleasure of knowing that I have tried to do Horrible! The New York Journal of Com

but, to thousands, delusive phantom, an "anti- a nuisance of the worst description. consumptive climate." I left in the night, dark The Steamers for the Arctic Expedition. Conexcept to the invalid, and a few personal friends. The great acting, thinking, moving public still Offer to Sell the Fugitive Burns. Rev. Mr

hundred and fifty emigrants for Kanzas, and the number continued to increase until we arrived at Buffalo, when we had about two hundred and thirty, varying in age from the infant of a few weeks to the grand parents of seventymake themselves new homes in the centre of sands.

Albany at a quarter past 7, Tuesday morning, with an uncertainty of perhaps two years. morning. Left in the steamboat same morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at Detroit at 4 o'clock Thursday morning. Took the cars same morning at 9 o'clock, and arrived at Chicago at 10 a fire and police alarm telegraph. the same evening. Left Chicago Friday morning, at a quarter past 8, by railroad, and ar- Democrat says, cattle are positively dying in rived at Alton about sunrise, Sunday. Left Al- Paris, Charlestown, and other places in th Louis about noon. The party remained here Farmers are, unexpectedly, unable to get either till Monday night. During this time the va- hay or grain in sufficient quantity, either from rious articles of husbandry and domestic econits scarcity or high price, to save the lives of their omy, which each family might need, were purchased. The Missouri merchants had a very Bridge carried away. About 800 feet of the I heard made as I went about the city.

We left St. Louis Monday night, and arrived will probably not be rebuilt. at this place Saturday night. The Company have formed an organization and chosen a committee of exploration. In the meantime, which of the port of Philadelphia, an office said to be will be about one week, the families will remain here, and the men will be spying out the The Belgian Criminals. The Belgian Charge lands, and I have no doubt but some will report that there are giants in the land.

More, anon. Kanzas City, Mo., Oct. 30, 1854.

Kossuth's Letter to the Quakers. We have be returned. praising Kossuth's letter to the Quakers, in jus- a foot, and after the storm was over the people learned Hungarian's argument can't be answer- like buckwheat flour, and in depressed places so ed. We would refer him to a sermon preached dark as to resemble wood ashes. more than eighteen hundred years ago, on a mount, by a much greater one than Kossuth, that will put all of his war arguments into D. E. Hutchins was buried to the depth of seven nonentity. We think the " Hungarian Exile " a much better politician than theologian.

Friday last announces the following confirm- but badly injured.

LETTERS FROM KANSAS. We have comm in this number a series of letters which we have reap a great harvest from the fruits of the enterreceived from a friend in Kansas. He is a gen- prise. Mr. Wallace is a native of Philadelphia. tleman who is well known in Maine, having heretofore held an important office connected with the educational cause among us. His statements may be relied upon as correct.

Down East Bear Steaks. The Boston Traveller of last Friday, says, that a bear weighing some 400 pounds, and shot in the north-easter part of this State, was served up at an eating saloon in that city, the day before. There was about 7 years, was drowned in that city, a short quite a demand for bear steak, in the course of distance above the factory dam, by fulling the day, or even contains more sufficient when the best longer than when the odd

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Standard Weights and Measures. Mayor

An English Officer Frozen to Death.

nine persons employed in the Post Office of this city; now there are eighty. To show the enormous piles of printed matter, generally newspapers and periodicals, that are sent out of Boston post office only, it may be stated that 300 Mr. Editor: -I propose to write a few let- canvass bags are dispatched that weigh on an ters from the new territory of Kanzas, and I average 150 pounds each; thus giving twentyknow of no person to whom I can more proper- two tons and a half a day. And the 400 letter ly address myself than to you. For years past bags, that pass in out and of the office daily, it is our views, feelings, and sympathics have been estimated, will weigh one third as much more

harmonious, in reference to most of the great | The Florida Troubles. A correspondent of questions that agitate the public mind, for the the Philadelphia Ledger says that active preparaupraising of degraded and down trodden hu- tions are being made in Florida to force Billy manity. But if my thoughts seemed tinged Bowlegs to comply with the treaty he made with a different hue from what they were when with the United States government. The troops you were one of my teachers, during my col- in the State are under command of Col. John lege years, it is because I think, and feel, and Monroe, of the second artillery. His head act under very different circumstances now, from quarters are established at Tampa Bay, but will what I then did. I was then just entering on in all probability soon be removed to Fort Myers. the scenes of active life, with high hopes and The barque Hemisphere, from New York, ar anticipations for the future. I am now on the rived at Tampa Bay on the 10th inst., having very verge of that existence. And if my early anticipations have not all been realized, I have

what I could, on the side of right and truth. | merce says that some of the large hotels in that My physician admonished me . that it would city now pay six or seven hundred dollars per not be safe for me to risk another winter in annum to keep the cockroaches, &c. from oc Maine. In accordance with that advice, I have cupying the entire building. In one of these left home, a New England home, with all its establishments the smell of them may be perendearing attachments, in pursuit of that sweet ceived in every part of the house, making the

and rainy as it was, with my features so mark- manders Gardiner and Engle, who were aped by New England's dreaded disease, that the pointed a board to select steamers to be sent in thoughtless remark of the stranger, "That man search of Doctor Kane, are about to visit Philis consumptive," has often chilled my very soul. adelphia, New York and Boston, for the pur-But it is of no interest thus to speak of myself, pose of making efforts to obtain at fair rates the vessels which they require.

lives buoyant with hopes of the future. And Grimes, the colored clergymen in this city perhaps I may even yet state some facts and stated in the morning prayer meeting in the old make some suggestions that may be of interest South Chapel yesterday morning, says the Bosto that public generally, and of use to those ton Journal of the 20th, that he held the written who may think of emigrating to this new ter-I left Boston, Oct. 17th, at one-quarter past of the required sum and he had no doubt that two o'clock P. M., in company with about one the rest would be subscribed, and that he should soon have the pleasure of introbucing Burns to

Serious Drouth at the South. A drouth of unexampled duration, for this season of the five. There were about thirty women and fifty year, serious in its consequences, has prevailed five. There were about thirty women and fifty over Louisiana for several weeks, and in some children in the party. Maine furnished about sections for months. Since the first of October fifty of the emigrants. There were a number last, the city of New Orleans has been favored of families, some containing as many as eight with only one good rain. The effects and fears of families, some containing as many with only one good that children. I noticed one mother with four children, two of them twins of six months, both sick with the whooping cough. A large proportion of the party were good, substantial of Opelousas and Attakapas the want of water men and women, who had disposed of their all An New England, with a full determination to droves of stock, which is causing death by thou-

The party went out under the patronage of and 1556, there being an interval of about 290 the Emigrant Aid Company, of Boston. I have years after each appearance. The comet did not time now to speak of this company, but not appear in 1848, and has not since been seen will endeavor so to do hereafter. The tickets or heard from. Mr. Borume, of Middleburgh, through from Boston to Kanzas City, on the Germany, has, with a truly German patience, western border of Missouri, were \$30 each, the gone over all previous calculations, and making passengers finding their own provisions. The a new estimate, has discovered that it is not lost time required to get to this place was as follows. to us, but only retarded in its motion, and it Arrived at Albany at 12 o'clock, midnight; left will probably appear again in August, 1858,

and arrived at Buffalo at 4 o'clock Wednesday Fire Alarm Telegraph. The city council of Philadelphia has followed the example of Boston and New York, and appropriated thirty-six thousand dollars for the erection in that city of

Bad for the Farmers. The Portage (Ohio ton by steamer immediately, and arrived at St. county, for want of food-starving to death.

good opportunity to read the character of the long bridge over the Piscataqua river, about Yankees, as they went from shop to shop, se- seven miles from Portsmouth, N. H., was carried lecting their ware, and I think, too, they were off Monday morning, of last week by the ice. somewhat disappointed, from the casual remarks The bridge was quite an old structure, and as the travel over it was comparatively small, it

An Editor in Luck. Geo. R. Graham, late of Graham's Magazine, has been appointed warden worth \$4000 a year.

d'Affairs at Washington refuses to return to Antwerp the Belgian criminals now in the tombs in New York, and an attempt will be made to release them on a writ of habeas corpus. Mayor Wood, it is, said, is determined that they shall

eceived a communication from a friend who | Colored Snow. In Venango County, Virginia used to wear enaulets and a cockade on his hat, a few days ago, snow fell to the depth of about ification of war. Our friend thinks that the were surprised to find that it was of a grey color,

Wonderful Escape. At Fryeburg on the 18th inst., whilst taking care of cattle, a son of H. feet by snow falling from the roof of a barn. Aid being at hand, he was rescued from his CONFIRMATIONS. The Washington Union of perilous situaton, in about eight minutes, alive,

Another Guano Enterprise. J. D. F. Wal-John Appleton of Maine, as Secretary of Legation to London; Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, as Secretary of Legation to Peru; Robert H. Secretary of Legation to Peru; Robert H. elan Government for a lease of fifteen years, of Swift of Pennsylvania, as Consul to Maracaibo; forty-one islands on the coast of Venezuela, Oliver H. Perry, of New York, as Consul to which are said to be the righest deposits of which are said to be the righest deposits of which which are said to be the richest deposits of guano in the world. This will be pleasing information to our agricultural friends, who will no doubt

STEAMER EASTERN STATE. This boat, a pro-Philadelphia, and run the past summer between Bath and Boston, was sold at auction on Wednesday of last week, for \$18,500.

Roy Drownen. We learn from the Gardiner Journal that a son of Mr. John Dunphy, aged

A GENERAL INDIAN WAR. St. Louis, Feb. 28 The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence Mo., yesterday, with dates to Dec. 25, and Mo., yesterday, with dates to Dec. 25, and a few passengers. A party of Apaches and Utahs, at Puebla, had massacred fourteen men, and left two others for dead, but they were only badly wounded. Three women and two children were taken prisoners. The Indians numbered about one hundred. Great excitement existed opening of the line was to open the control of the line was to open the line was to at Sante Fe on account of the general hostility and warlike attitude of the Indians in the terrigeance against all Americans and Mexicans. On the 20th of January, Capt. Newell and a part of the 1st dragoons, had a fight with some Miscoutered and Apache Indians, at Sacramento Mountains, and killed twelve of them, while on the American side, Captain Henry W. Stanton and three privates were killed. Gen. Garland had called into service five companies of volununteers for a period of six months, and recommends Congress to pay the expenses of the same. Col. Jones had arrived at Santa Fe, and en-

tered upon his duties.

The mail was not troubled by the Indians An express reached Santa Fe the day before the mail left, stating that 400 Apaches and Utahs were on their way to take the town by force.

Lieut. Sturges and party had had an encoun with some Apaches, 60 miles from Santa Fe, and completely routed them, recapturing some stolen stock. The Governor was very much censured in Santa Fe, and elsewhere, on account f his disapproval of the active course taken by the people to suppress the Indian hostilities.

PROVISIONS FOR THE ENGLISH ARMY. Jan. 10. The quantities of provisions required and consumed by the army are almost fabulous. This very week notices have been received by the comaissariat of the following supplies being on their way to us:—Ship No. I.—100,000 lb. of salt pork, 176,000 lb. of salt beef, 170,000 lb. of iscuit, and 9000 gallons of rum. Ship No. 2. -121,000 lb. of biscuit, 4000 gallons of rum, 60,000 lb. of salt meat, and 80,000 lb. of hay. Ship No. 3.—143,000 lb. of biscuit, 4000 gallons of rum, 89,000 lb. of salt pork, 89,000 lb of salt beef, and 88,000 lb. of hay. Ship No. 4—33,000 lb. of biscuit, 10,000 gallons of rum, and 108,000 lb. of hay. Ship No. 5—262,-000 lb. of biscuit, 203,000 lb. of salt pork, and 210,000 lb. of salt beef. This looks very well army must be about 1000 gallons daily. Waste is prevented as far as possible, but it does under the way of supply, but consumption is enormous too. In one division which I know of 210 gallons of rum are drunk every day, and it is all required. The consumption of the whole army must be about 1000 gallons daily. Waste is prevented as far as possible, but it does under the procession was over a mile in length. oubtedly take place.

The wear of material is also necessarily very

great. About three weeks ago Mr. Bagot Smith bought at Constatinople about £5000 worth of orse clothing: it is now all much damaged, torn, and greatly worn-in fact, it is nearly destroyed. The horses lie down in the mud, and the clothing once saturated, cannot be dried, and speedily rots the Klamath river are becoming somewhat and tears. Verily, war has a terrible appetite, and consumes its own sinews and their produce at a fearful rate. We have nearly exhausted our supplies of cattle from Guemlek, Varna, and stantinople, and a commissariat officer is to be sent to Sinope to organize transport and de-pots of cattle and vegetables.

Singular Robbery. A facetious friend of ours, whose business gives him occasion to test the merits of the hotels in this section of the State, informs us that he was inadvertently involved in a curious robbery a few days ago. On leaving his room at a certain hotel on the line of one of our railroads, at an early hour in the morning, he hastily seized in the dark what he supposed to be his mittens and neck shawls, and thrusting a mitten into each randalons realer. SINGULAR ROBBERY. A facetious friend of supposed to be his mittens and neck shawls, and thrusting a mitten into each pantaloons pocket and the shawl into his hat, hastened to take a seat in the stage. When a few miles on his way, he discovered, to his horror, that he had put into his pockets the pillows, and into his hat the feather-bed, on which he had endured the feather is to be a general breaking up of parties and actions.

The Legislature has transacted no business of material importance so far. A bill has been passed appopriating \$1000 from the treasury to each member. The Governor refused his sanction to it, but it finally passed in spite of the Governor's veto, by a vote of 55 to 21. the past night's lodging. Like an honest man, ernor's veto, by a vote of 55 to 21 he told the driver to make his acknowledgments to the landlord on his return, and assure

THE MAINE GIANTESS. Her name is Silva Hardy. She is a native of Wilton, in Franklin county, is seven feet six inches in height, is rather lean than fleshy, yet weighs three hundred dian war purposes, should be received cum dian war purposes, should be received cum and thirty pounds, is nearly thirty years of ago, and is still growing. She has heretofore maintained herself chiefly by service in the capacity of a nurse. We are assured that she never, as nurse, takes an infant in her arms, but always which sundry Indians will be enabled to make which sundry Indians will be enabled to make the formula of the story of the story of frauds, and injuries, and provocations, and in the event of a war, there will be no rich contracts given out, by means of which sundry Indians will be enabled to make holds it in her hand. Placing the head upon the end of her fingers, its feet extend toward the elevated, she forms an ample and admirable cradle; the length of her hand being equal to the whole length of an infant. [Portland Argus.

the large building in Yarmouth, occupied by Mr. Ammi Storer, B. Freeman, Esq., and the Poset Office, was discovered to be in flames. The long row of buildings on the south side of Maine was entirely destroyed. Mr. Storer's stock of probably sustains the greatest loss. Many valua-ble papers belonging to himself and others were all consumed. Everything of value in the Post Office was preserved. The livery stable of Mr. longed, was also burnt. Loss about \$1500. Insurance \$900. The cause of the fire is unknown. [Portland Advertiser.

ing one hundred square leagues—equal to nine hundred square miles—in the midst of the richest mining district of California, comes before the Supreme Court, at Washington, this week. This claim comes through an alleged colonization grant from the Mexican government to one Alvarado. The claim has been allowed by the California Land Claim Commission, and the United States appeals from the decision. This is one of the greatest land cases ever brought before the court, not only from the importance of the principle involved, but because the land miners who extract from it many miners dollars in gold annually. The establishment of a private title over the scenes of their labors are negligible to the forced. [Boston Journal, 21st.

hering a report which is generally credited, that tious in his proceedings, and the agent of the negotiations for Peace have been broken off, and hat it is now the determination of the Allies number of burners, and burning very little gas o prosecute the War with the utmost vigor, There is no probability whatever of an early was that the proprietor was marched off by a Peace. The Cotton market today has been dull couple of police officers, and committed for ex--sales not exceeding 5000 bales -nearly all of amination which was taken by the trade. Breadstuffs

nation for them to finish as a national work. It er. [Belfast Free Pre is said that the committees of both Houses are ready to appropriate the necessary funds, but that they differ in opinion whether it shall be carried on by the present Managers, or by a committee appointed by Congress.

Fires. The frame store in Corinia, Sunday morning, about six o'clock. The contents, owned by Mr. Batchelder, amounting to from committee appointed by Congress.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA. The steamship Geo. Law arrived at New York on Sunday last, bringing news from California to the 1st ult. She has on freight \$1,-113,000 in specie. We make the following

The transit of the Isthmus was regularly made from ocean to ocean by railroad. The formal opening of the line was to take place on the 20th

The Alta California furnishes the following summary of the news of the week:

The principal matter of interest has been the explosion of the steamer Pearl, near Sacramento, on Saturday, by which about seventy lives were lost. Fifty-three dead bodies had been found, and upwards of twenty persons are missing. There were one hundred and twenty-two perso on board, and only fourteen escaped uninjured. Among the killed were about twenty Chinamen. The captain and mate were killed, but the engineer escaped uninjured. A distinguished law-yer of Nevada, a native of Virginia, was killed t is asserted that at the time of the explosion the Pearl was racing with the Enterprise, but this is denied by the agent of the steamer. Both boats were on their way from Sacramento to Marysville. A large amount of treasure, in charge of Messrs. Adams & Co.'s and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express messengers, was on board, but was recovered on searching the river. No register of the passengers' names was kept, and it is impossible to give a list of the killed. Amongst them, however, were Chas. Crowell, from Maine; Judge Hinckley, of Shasta; Judge Wm. O'Connor, of Long Bar; Samuel Randall, mate, formerly master of steamer Plumas; Wm. McBride, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express messenger; Charles

Jewell, of Maine, fireman.

A large number were wounded, amongst them the following:—David Monroe, deck passenger, slightly; Philip Riley, deck hand, leg broken; Nicholson, badly wounded; E. D. Nicholas, firm of Polley & Co., Sacramento, badly scalded; Emanuel Lewin, of firm of Bache & Co., Shasta, slightly; Jas. Pollock, slightly on head; Saul. J. Jones, of San Francisco, slightly; Edw. Springer, bar-keeper, badly; R. K. Williams, pilot, slightly; Gilman, clerk of boat, badly scalded; Goodman, of San Francisco, do.; Spayer, dying; Thos. Sheridan, of Sacramento, leg broken and badly scalded; H. Hassey, deck hand, do.; Abner T. Soule, badly scalded on face and arms; R. B. Carroll, passenger, badly

hand, slightly.

The funeral of the dead was attended by 3600

ngth. Wadleigh, the engineer of the boat, was arrested, but was discharged, the evidence before the coroner's jury going to show that he was a careful engineer, and that the explosion was oc-casioned by some cause beyond his control. The Indian troubles in the neighborhood of

alarming. A number of white men, six certainly, have been killed, and about thirty Indians. It is feared that there is to be a general rising among the Indians of the North.

After a season of dry weather the rain had

add millions to the products of the placers.

The steamship Golden Age arrived up on the

29th ult, with the New York passengers

INDIAN WAR IN TEXAS. The latest accounts him he stood ready to restore the stolen property. dations, and intimate that a war is inevita from Texas abound with reports of Indian deprehim he stood ready to restore the stolen property. But as the driver informed him the next day that the girl who made the bed "did not miss the trifles he had pocketed," he determined to retain them for the protection of other travelers who might stop at that house. Our friend declines giving the name of the hotel, and says he didn't tell the story till after "a southerly ride some twenty miles, to Waterville." [Mail.]

dations, and intimate that a war is inevitable. Settlers on the frontiers of the State are said to be greatly excited. Their families are assembled for protection. Parties are scouring the country in all directions, and fintimate that a war is inevitable. Settlers on the frontiers of the State are said to be greatly excited. Their families are assembled for protection. Parties are scouring the country in all directions, and intimate that a war is inevitable. Northern tribes in order to fectually against the whites.

wrist, and with the thumb and little finger white war with the whites, while wicked Indians. [Boston Traveller.

FROM HAVANA .- New Orleans, Feb. 19. The FIRE AT YARMOUTH. On Wednesday morning steamship Black Warrior has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to 15th inst. Great excitement still prevailed, and new military

companies were being formed.

The whole Island had been declared in a state of seige, and all the ports in a state of blockade street, was preserved. The Post Office building A proclamation had been issued, ordering the enlistment of all volunteers between the ages of goods, amounting in value to about \$5,500, was wholly burnt. Insurance \$4000. Mr. Freeman A military commission had been created for the eastern part of the Island. It was reported that Gen. Concha had sent to Porto Rico for more

The British ship of the line Boscawen, had Levi Lincoln, to whom the other building be-left Havana, and the steamer Medea was engaged in conveying the troops.

A LONG CRUISE IN THIN INDIAN SEAS. The A GREAT LAND CASE. The great case of the Fremont Maripose Land Claim, involving the title of Col. Fremont to a tract of land containing one hundred government of land containing one hundred government. wards of fifty thousand miles, or more than twice the distance round the world, and visited Japan, Loo Choo, China, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, and the Cape of Good Hope. Lieutenant Sinclair, the commander of the Supply, brought home some Japanese presents for our government, consisting mostly of rice and coal. The rice is of a dark color, but of a very good quality, and the coal, which is of a bituminous character, barns with a brilliant flame and an intense heat.

A PEDLAR'S TRICK. Yankee pedlars have he principle involved, but bounds of uestion is already occupied by thousands of been famous for sharpness and shrewdness in trade, but in New York, a few days since, a dollars in gold annually. The establishment of a private title over the scenes of their labors would produce a sensation not favorable to the authority of the Federal government. Nevertheless, the decision of the court must be entirely the state of the state of the company, bayond the metre, so that he company, bayond the metre, so that he LATEST FROM EUROPE.—Peace Negotiations
Broken Off.—Liverpool, Saturday, Feb. 10.—
Advices from London, of this morning's date,

for him, however, he was not sufficiently causing the sufficiently causing the sufficient of the suf

SHOP BREAKING. The drug store of Wm. O. THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. The erection of the Monument to Washington, in the city called after him, has been relinquished as an individual enterprise. Private donations have entirely ceased, and but two workmen are now upon it. It has reached the height the person entering must have a reached the height the person entering must have been relinquished the person entering must have the person entering. entirely ceased, and but two workinen are now employed upon it. It has reached the height of 170 feet. The Managers have proposed to Congress to place the work in the hands of the Congress to place the work in the hands of the congress to place the work in the congress to place the congress to p

Human Skeleton Found. Bangor, Feb. 26.
A human skeleton was discovered on Saturday, in a cedar swamp, about three miles north of this city. It was under a tree, to a limb of which a rope was fastened. The remains are supposed to be those of a man named Phillips, who disappeared about three years ago.

\$3000 to \$4000, were entirely consumed. No insurance on the merchandise. The store, we understand, was insured for \$700 in the Pendoset Mutual Fire Insurance Company, this being their first loss for the last three months. Two small barns were also destroyed in Frankfort on Sunday afternoon belonging to Jeremiah Holmes and Thomas W. Hutchinson. [Age.

Wedne days la GRE been fo Minist Maule Geo. G of the Works Board ter Gen Lansdo The ab the Du go out. ministr

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Inrunusus police count due to ing cor a very self I week. go, w about the stands feits and fifeits are on

days later. We make the following synopsis:

GREAT BRITAIN. A new British Ministry had been formed, with Lord Palmerston as Premier; Minister of War, Lord Panmure, formerly Fox Maule; Foreign Affairs, Lord Clarendon; Home Office, Sydney Herbert; Colonial Secretary, Sir Geo. Grey; Chancellor of the Exchequer, W. Gladstone; Chief of Admiralty, Sir James Graham; Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; President of the Council, Earl Granville; Keeper of the Privy Seal, Duke of Argyle; Chief of Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth; President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood; Postmaster General, Lord Channing. The Marquis of Lansdowne is in the Ministry without office.—
The above form the Cabinet. Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord John Russell go out. Lord Panmure's coming in makes the balance of interests about the same as in the old ministry.

The following gentlemen converges the remains. GREAT BRITAIN. A new British Ministry had be engrossed, by a vote of 17 to 9.

ministry.

The following gentlemen compose the remainder of the capital stock of the capital stock of the capital stock of the State Bank Augusta; also of the Bucksport Trade, Hon. Edward Cardwell; Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Willoughby, Dr. Freshy. Chamberlain, Lord Willoughby, Dr. Fresby; Lord Steward, Earl Spencer; Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk; Lord Chamberlain, Marquis Lord Steward, Earl Spencer; Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk; Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane; Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington; Commander-in-Chief, Viscount Hardinge; Master of the Mint, Sir J. F. W. Herschel; Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly; Attorney General, Sir E. J. Cockburn; Solicitor Attorney General, Sir E. J. Cockburn; Solicitor General, Sir R. Bethell; Judge Advocate, Hon. C. P. Villiers. For Ireland—Lord Lieutenant, Earl St. Germaine; Lord High Chancellor, Hon. M. Brady; Master of the Rolls, Hon. T. B. Smith; Attorney General, Hon. A. Brewster; Solicitor General, William Keough. [All the above without office.]

In the British Parliament, explanations had been made by the various statesmen who failed to form a Cabinet.

Nearly £3,000,000 had been voted for war purposes.

The North American Fisheries bill had been passed.

Parliament had adjourned for a week, at the request of Lord Palmerston, and was to reasemble on the 15th inst.

The Lord Mayor of London had given a grand banquet, and amongst those present were Lord Cardigan. Sir Charles Navies and other note.

Mr. Eaton presented a bill to incorporate the life of the destruction of wild surrendering its Charter. Referred.

Mr. Pease, by leave presented to withdraw on on petition of Nr. Pease, object to be printed.

Mr. Pease, partial houses power to repair, remodel or sell thesame, which, on motion of Mr. Torsey, was laid on the table on metition of Mr. Eaton presented to be printed.

Mr. Downes, from Committee on Banks and Banking, reported an act to incorporate Mechanic's Bank, extending time for it to go into operation.

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Mr. Pownes, fr

France. It is said that the Emperor of France will take command of the army operations on House. The credentials of Alden Kennedy, mem-

and at the same time an audience of the Queen to take leave. He has not made known whether or not Mr. Perry is to be charged with the affairs of the legation. The Spanish ambassador at Washington asserts positively that the American Cabinet entertains no hostile intentions towards Spain, as is generally supposed.

The War News. The Peace Conference has not yet commenced at Vienna.

France has signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Russia, providing it covers the same obligations as that of Dec. 2.

The feeling at Constantinople is strongly in favor of peace.

Holland and Denmark are seeking to join the Western Alliance.

Lord Lucan has been recalled from the complex of the same of the same of the peace of the same obligations as that of Dec. 2.

Lord Lucan has been recalled from the complex of the same of the same of the same of the same obligations as that of Dec. 2.

Lord Lucan has been recalled from the complex of the same of

Western Alliance.
Lord Lucan has been recalled from the com-

take that they were a hostile force. The pilot of one of the ships was killed. Austria has demanded explanations.

Menschikoff had gone to the Northward. The Russians were constantly making sorties.

Supplies were reaching the British camp in abundance. The siege works were advancing, but the army was still sickly. Frosty nights and fine mild days prevailed. The latest official despatch from Lord Raglan is to January 23d, and from Gen. Canrobert to the 24th. They both allude to the improvement in the weather, and speak cheeringly of future prospects. The latter says, "we renew our work before the town with increased activity."

Telegraphic despatches come down to the 30th of January, and are of a like character.

A despatch from Admiral Bruat says that the French batteries had received orders to be ready

The Resign part is in year of supplies.

A dispatch from Additional Properties and for some days the Russians have ceased to make sorties.

It is said the fortifications for the assault are completed.

The Russian part is in year of supplies.

At 11 o'clock a ballot was had for the election of Main clock a ballot was had for the election of Main clock a ballot was had for the election of Main clock a ballot was had for the election of Main clock a ballot was had for the election of Main clock and the control of the 2d Division which resulted in

Fronch hattories had received orders to be ready to open their free, and for some days the Russians have ceased to make sortics.

It is said the fortifications for the assault are completed.

The Russian army is in want of supplies.

The Russian sortic was made on the 23d, and resulted in a considerable lose to the French.

English missionaries in Poland have been ordered to leave the Russian territory. Their printing materials, bookbindery, library and chapel have been taken possession of by the Russian authorities, and are offered for sale.

Russian army the recommendation of the Russians are very contradictory. On the conhand, it is said they continue to ravage the Hambert of the condition of the contradictory of the recommendation of the Russians are very contradictory. On the conhand, it is said they continue to ravage the Hambert of the condition of the recommendation of the Russians are very contradictory. On the conhand, it is said they continue to ravage the Hambert of the condition of the Russians on the other, that Gen. Coronal has received orders to prevent the incursions of the Russians, the recommendation of the Russians of the condition of several hours, by the rear guard of horizontal properties of the condition of the recommendation of the Russians of the condition of several hours, by the rear guard of the condition of several hours, by the rear guard of the condition of the recommendation of the Russians of th

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20. SENATE. On motion of Mr. Crehore the vote whereby the Committee on Banks and Banking (giv-ing leave to withdraw on petition of President and Directors of Belfast Bank for time to pay in the in-The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on Wednesday of last week, bringing news seven days later. We make the following synopsis:

A long debate followed, and the resolves passed to

banquet, and amongst those present were Lord Cardigan, Sir Charles Napier, and other notables from the Crimea and Baltic, who were received with enthusiasm.

Secrety. Land of the State and State a

ceived with enthusiasm.

The Queen had issued a proclamation, forbidding British subjects, at home or abroad, from aiding the enemy in supplying him with muni
Bill amendatory of the State laws; to increase the capital stock of the Bucksport Bank.

Bill authorizing school districts to raise money for Bill authorizing school districts to raise money for the state of the state of the Bucksport Bank.

the Rhine. Doubtful.

Spain. A letter of the 30th ult. says: Mr. Soule, two days ago, demanded his passport, and at the same time an audience of the Queen of the leave. When the same time are added to the leave of the leave of

at 11 o'clock. THERSDAY, Feb. 22.

The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan. Exchange at Constantinople has risen to 141 plastres, causing considerable distress.

Abdel Kader has asked for the command of the African troops in the Crimea.

Eight Austrian merchant ships which arrived together at Galatz, were fired into with musketry, by the Russians, apparently under the mistake that they were a hostile force. The pilot of the office wood in the command of the command of the command of the commence of the command of the committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Willis, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to incorporate the Novelty Bagging Company. Read and to-morrow nssigned.

Mr. Willis, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to incorporate the Novelty Bagging Company. Read and to-morrow nssigned.

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Mr. Willis, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to incor

Bill from the House, changing the time of closing the financial year of the State Reform School,—read and assigned.

Mr. Ruggles, moved that the bill authorizing the city of Bangor to aid the construction of the Penobscot Railroad, be recommitted to the committee on Railroads and Bridges.

A long debate ensued, and the bill was recommitted, with the understanding that it should be reported on Monday.

Mr. Thorndike, from the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, reported resolve in regard to the county buildings of Androscoggin, which on motion of Mr. Garcelon, was laid on the table.

Mr. Blake, of Aroostook, from the Committee on State Lands and State Roads, reported resolve making appropriation to assist in building a bridge across Crystal Stream in Aroostook county and for repairs to certain roads, read and assigned.

House. Mr. Lincoln, of Hallowell, called up the report of the Committee on Division of Towns, granting leave to withdraw on petition of John Otis and others, that certain real estate be set off from Man-

report of the Committee on Division of Towns, grant-ing leave to withdraw on petition of John Otis and others, that certain real estate be set off from Man-A Use the state of the Committees on Railroads and Bridges, referring to the next Legislature, the petitions in favor of the Sebago Railroad, came from the Senate accepted. A motion to recommit prevailed after some debate.

An election for Major General of the 2d Division took place resulting on the first hallet in the close.

took place, resulting, on the first ballot, in the elec-tion of Samuel Goodridge, who received 58 out of 84 otes. votes.

The committee on Banks and Banking, reported bills to incorporate City Bank, Biddeford, and Alfred Bank, Alfred. Severally read and assigned.

Also leave to withdraw on petition of Joseph Percival and others for a Bank at Waterville; and of Eara Tolman and others for a Bank. Severally accounted.

epted. • The report in relation to the Waterville Bank was

The report in relation to the Waterville Bank was afterwards reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Andrews, of Biddeford, and laid on the table.

The committee on Railroads and Bridges reported a bill additional to incorporate the Kennebec and Wiscasset Railroad—authorising a Railroad Bridge across the Kennebec at Richmond.

The bill to authorise the city of Bangor to loan its credit to aid in the construction of the Penobacot Railroad, came from the Senate re-committed, with instructions to report Monday morning. Re-committed in concurrence.

instructions to report Monday morning. Re-committed in concurrence.

Mr. Lincoln, of Hallowell, from the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Naturalization laws, reported a bill on that subject, which was read twice and ordered to be printed, and next Thursday assigned for its consideration. (This bill deprives our State Courts of all power to grant naturalization papers in any case.)

Passed finally.—Resolve authorizing the assessment of county taxes on the several counties; in favor of A. B. Thompson.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Dunnell, Ordered, the House concurring, that when the Senate and House adjourn, on Monday the 12th day of March, they adjourn without day.
On motion of Mr. Willis, Ordered, That no bill or

order laid on the table hereafter by any member of the Senate, shall be referred to the next Logislature. the Senate, shall be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Ruggles, from the Committee on Railroads and Bridges, to which was recommitted the bill to authorize the city of Bangor to loan its credit in aid of the construction of the Penobscot Railroad, reported the same in a new draft. The bill was read twice, and passed to be engrossed.

Finally passed.—Resolve assessing a tax on the large of Courties in this State.

passed to be engages-Finally passed.—Resolve assessing a tax on the several Counties in this State.

House. The order providing for an adjournment of the Legislature on the 12th of March, was passed consurrence.

Passed Finally.—Resolve for support of schools among Passamaquoddy Indians; authorizing the act-ing quartermaster general to dispose of certain mili-tary property; in favor of David W. Dinsmore; in favor of Charles Turner; additional to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Bangor and Brewer Ferry Company; in favor of Lydia Lorymere; in favor of William Poor, Jr., approved April 17, 1854. The bill authorizing the city of Bangor to aid in the construction of the Penebscot Railroad (in a new

draft) was received from the Senate, and read.

A debate followed, and the House adjourned withut taking any action upon the question.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPEND.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20. SENATE. No business of interest transpired. House. Mr. Bennett's bill, granting lands equally

House. Mr. Bennett's bill, granting lands equally to the several States for railroad and school purposes, was laid on the table by a majority of 2.

The bill amendatory of the graduating law of last session was passed, providing that affidavits for persons entering, may be made before a properly authorized officer, under such regulations as the secretary may prescribe, without, as now, requiring them to go to the Land Office for that purpose.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

An amendment was adopted, voting \$300,000 for of affording accommodations for the State Department. An amendment was also adopted, voting a similar sum for the enlargement of the General Post Office Department.

Spirit! thy labor is o'cr,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore And the race of immortals begun.

a report recommending the appropriation of S., 900,000. The Senate bill recommends \$8,000,000 Months of the House bill \$6,000,000.

The debate was continued at some length when Mr. Hamilton of Maryland, moved that the report be laid on the cable. Negatived, yeas 46, nays 129. The report was concurred in. Yeas 123, nays 79.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the State Department, showing that during the year 1854 there arrived in this country 460,474 persons—77,765 in Massachusetts; 327,976 in New York; 115,032 in Pennsylvania; 13,154 in Maryland; 51,169 in Louisiana; and 14,487 in California. Of the entire number, nearly 49,000 were born in England; 101,606 in Ireland; 13,317 in France; 206,054 in Germany; and 13,100 in China. Occupations not stated, 234,396; merchants 15,173; mechanics 31,470; mariners 1,269; miners 2,155; farmers 87,188; laborers 82,420; lawyers 35; physicians 237; clergymen 139; servants 33,010; other occupations 2,569. From Sept. 30, 1843, to Dec, 25, 1854, 3,174,345 arrived by sea.

Mr. Cobb. from Alabama, from the Committee on Mr. Cobb. from Alabama, from the Commit

Mr. Cobb, from Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting land to Alabama, to aid in the construction of railroads.

Pending its consideration, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Diplomation Appropriation bill.

Sent grains.

JOHN W. ADAMS, 10

GRASS SEED, &c.

10,000 lbs. Canada Clover;

ie Appropriation bill.

Several amendments were offered and adopted, among others, one appropriating \$10,000 for the protection of life on the coast of Massachusetts, to be expended by the Boston Humano Society.

The Committee then rose.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

Senate. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Invalid Pension bill, reported from the Committee on Finance, with the recommendation that the Senate concur with the amendments made in the House. Report adopted.

The bill to extend the credit for duties on without the senate concur with the amendments made in the House. Report adopted.

tee on Finance, wish the recommendation that the Senate concur with the amendments made in the House. Report adopted.

The bill to extend the credit for duties on railroad iron was then taken up, and after some debate was passed.

The consideration was resumed of the bill to provide for the final settlement of the claims of the officers of the revolutionary army, and of the widows and orphans of those who died in whe service. Amended verbally, and passed, yeas 26, nays 15.

The House bill for the purchase or construction of four additional revenue cutters was considered and passed.

Horse, The House adopted the report of the Committee of Conference on the Swamp Land bill, and the bill passed.

Mr. Middlesworth, of Pennsylvania made an ineffectual effort to have the House take up the Senate bill giving additional lands to soldiers of the war of 1812, but gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move the consideration of that bill.

The bill granting public lands to Alabama, was laid on the table, and the House went into Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Among the amendments adopted, was one appropriating \$10,000 to enable the President to provide for the table, and the House went into Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

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Among the amendments adopted, was one appropriating \$10,000 to enable the President to provide for the table, and the House went into Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Several other amendments were offered, and the committee rose.

Mr. May, of Marpland, from the Select Committee on the Washington Monument, reported a joint resource on the president of the president of the committee on the Washington Monument, reported a joint resource in the president of the presiden

AUGUSTA SHOVEL FACTORY. 200 DOZ. superior C. S. Shovels;
100 doz. "R. R. Shovels;
100 doz. "Iron "
Now on hand, and for sale very low by S. S. BROOKS.

Found. SUM of MONEY. Inquire of JOHN MEANS & SON MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

PHE SPRING TERM will commone March 14th. The

Department of Instruction, under the care of experienced

accommon English, Mathematics, Natural Sciee, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mental and

oral Philosophy, Drawing and Painting, Instrumental and

oral Philosophy, Drawing and Painting, Instrumental and

oral Music, Penmanship and Book-keeping.

Lectures will be given on Astronomy, Elocution and the

rt of Teaching.

If desired, Classes will be formed for speaking the Modern

languages. inguages. Good board can be had at the Seminary boarding-house, or a private families, if applied for in season.

H. P. TORSEY, See'y of Trustees.

Kent's Hill, Feb. 26, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE FARM, lately occupied by Hosea SPAULDING, situated in Chesterville, about two and a half miles from Farming-ton Falls, containing 60 acres, well divided into mowing, pasturage and wood land, with two good orchards, a dwelling-house, barn and outbuildings. Terms liberal. Inquire of DUDLEY G. MOR-SYLE, at Farmington Falls. \$10 50 @ 13 00; Round Hogs, \$7 00 @ 8
1 37 @ 1 50) Clear Salt Pork, 10 @
1 25 @ 1 37; Lamb, 7 @
2 00 @ 2 25) Turkey, 10 @
1 37 @ 1 50; Chickens, 8 @
1 87 @ 0 0; Clover Seed, 12 @
50 @ 52; Herd's Grass, 3 25 @ 3
60 @ 65; Red Top, 1 37 @ 1
16s, 20 @ 25; Hay 14 00 @ 16
16s, 20 @ 25; Hay 14 00 @ 16
20 @ 22; Fleece Wool, 23 @
12 @ 23; Lambskins, 22 @
20 @ 23; Lambskins, 4 @ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, beerve that the name of F. W. KINSMAN & CO. is DR. NICHOLS' COUGH MIXTURE

BRIGHTON MARKET, Feb. 22. At Market \$35 BerG Cattle, 2550 Sheep, and 50 Swine.

REEF CATTLE.—We quote extra \$8 50 @ 900; first quality \$7 50 \mathrm{\text{\$\tilde{8}\$}} 775; second \$7 90 \mathrm{\text{\$\tilde{8}\$}} 750; third \$6 25.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from \$75 to \$142.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from \$24 to \$60.

SHEEP.—Sales from \$225 to \$10 00.

SWINE.—At retail, from \$ to 6|c.

BOSTON MARKET, Feb. 26. BOSTON MARKET, Feb. 26.

FLOUR.—Western superfine, \$8 75; fancy, \$9 37; Gensee Extra, \$11 00 & 12 00.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at \$1 03, and white at 950. Oats, 65 46 60c. Rye, in lots, \$1 30.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at \$21 \$\gamma\$ ton, cash.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Consumptive Cough and General Debility Cured.

nid his nt Cured.

Dr. Wilber,—Dear Sir,—Last spring I was afflicted with a severe cough, which had so completely, prostrated me, that I was unable to leave my room. My friends considered me in a decline; but hearing of your Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, I sent and purchased a bottle and commenced trying it. I began to perceive its beneficial effects, and am happy to say that after using it two months I have entirely recovered—my cough having left me and my strength returned. Respectfully yours,

MARY WILLIAMS.

Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured only by ALEX.

W. WILBER, Chemist, 165 Court St., Boston. For sale in Portland by H. H. Hay, Edward Mason, Oxnard & Co., J. Durgin & Co.; in Bangor by Ingraham & Fuller; Bath by A.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, 20th inst., by Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham, Mr. WM. HILL to Miss CATHERINE HANNEGAN, of Hallow FULLER to Miss HARRIET E. WHARFF, Some of Grandner.
In Bowdoinham, Feb. 6, by Rev. I. Young, Mr. ROBERT
D. SPEAR to Miss CORDELIA PURRINGTON.
In Hallowell, by Rev. J. P. Skeele, Mr. JOEL W. HOBART
to Miss HANNAH NORTON, both of Solon.
In Oddown, Feb. 11, Mr. GEURGE W. SYLVESTER to
Miss HARRIET N. P. SHAW.
In Lewiston, 14th inst., by Rev. Geo. Knox, Mr. BARNUM
L. TOWNSEND of Aubura, to Miss SARAH AUGUSTA
PETTINGILL of Greene.
In Belgrade, 21st lust., by Rev. Wm. Ward, Mr. ALBERT
CREASY of Mt. Vernon, to Miss ALMA SPAULDING of
Belgrade.

In this city, 22d inst, HORACE B. ALLEN, son of Geo. Allen, aged 20.
In this city, 25th inst., at the Augusta House, after an ill-

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Senate. Mr. Rusk, of Texas, from the Committee of Conference upon the disagreement of the two Houses upon the Texas Debt bill, reported \$7,750,000 as a compromise.

The question was then taken upon adopting the report of the committee, and the bill was concurred in.

House. Mr. Fuller, of Maine, said that in January last he introduced and had referred to the Committee on Commerce, a hill to consolidate the revenue laws, which contained a clause in relation to carrying out the Reciprocity Treaty, and he wished to know if the Committee were ready to report the bill.

Mr.——, from the Committee on Commerce, said that in view of the late period of the session the committee had come to the conclusion to report only bills relating to the carrying of passengers in steamships and otherwise. In view of the seisure of vessels under the construction of the Secretary of the Treasury he thought it necessary for the House to act immediately. After reading, the bill passed.

Mr. Brockenridge of Kestucky, from the Committee of Conference on the Texas creditor's bill, made a report recommending the appropriation of \$7,000,000.

The Senate bill recommends \$8,000,000; the House bill \$6,000,000.

The debate was continued at some length when Mr. Hamilton of Maryland, moved that the report be laid on the coole. Novertived years 46 mays 129. The

Several other amendments were outered, and the committee rose.

Mr. May, of Maryland, from the Select Committee on the Washington Monument, reported a joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 for the completion of that work. Many gentlemen desired to put it on passage, but several objections prevented it, when the House adjourned.

FRIBAY, Feb. 23.

China, Feb. 25, 1855.

China, Feb. 26, 1855.

SENATE. A joint resolution to adjourn both Houses of Congress at midnight of Saturday, March 3, was introduced by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, and adopted—28 to 13.

Whitenop, Feb. 20, 1889.

Winning, Feb. 20, 1889.

Winning, Feb. 20, 1889.

Winning, Feb. 20, 1889.

Winning, Feb. 20, 1889.

References.

Mrs. W. K. Weston, D. C. Stanwood, Esq., Rev. W. A. P. Augusta, Dec., 1854.

IFE of Greely; Life of Barnum; Merrie England, by Grace Greenwood; The Boat Club, a book for boys; Ruth Hall, by Fanny Fern; Salt Water Bubbles; Way Down East, by Jack Downing; News Boy; The Last of his Name; Webster and his Master Pieces; Hood's Poetical Works, New Edition, received by

Instruction given in the above Branches by the subscriber every week-lay from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

EVENING CLASSES commence in September and continue until May.

Carls marked, Drawings, Drafts, Copying, &c., executed of reasonable terms, by

Room in Nagely, its. Preasonable terms, by

Room in North's Block, entrance south of the Post Office

FLOUR. BBPS. Double Extra Genesee Flour;

0 in do;

50 ii Extra do. do;

50 ii Buperfine do. do;

50 ii Genesee do.

Just received, and for sale by
Feb. 6, 1855.

Peb. 6, 1855.

PALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS AND ORANGE PLOWER LOTION, for sale by EBEN FULLER, Druggist. Plaid Cashmeres!!

BEAUTIFUL Styles Plaid Cashmeres, just opened at POTTER & BARTLETT'S.

the great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. d as it contains no Opium, Calomel, or any mineral what-re, it may be given with perfect safety, even to the young-child, or the most delicate female, as an overdose will duce no more serious effect than nausea, or sickness at stomach. the atomach.

N. B. There are spurious articles in the market called Dr. Nichol-Y Cough Mixture, but let it be remembered that the genuine is sold only by F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, No. 7 Bridge's Block, Water street, Augusta, Me.

CHARLES H. MULLIKEN.

"HEN FEVER!"

To Periodical Dealers, Pediers, &c.

F you want the Book that will sell, send in your order HISTORY OF THE HEN FEVER!

HISTORY OF THE HEAT PARTY IN GEORGE P. BURNHAM, splendidly illustrated Retail Price, Cloth, \$1 25; at which you can clea FROM FIVE TO TEN DOLLARS A DAY EASY.

Tusual Discount to the Trade. I Address JAMES FRENCH & CO., Publishers, Eoston. TECUMSEH DROPS.

EVERY BODY BUYS THE

TECUMSEH DROPS.

For they are the only reliable and safe Remedy for Rheumatic Affections.

METASTASIS of Rheumatic Inflammation to Internal State consequences, is by no means infrequent, its tic language of the celebrated Eherle, in his practice. Hence the danger and folly of using "Liniments," "Blood Puriflers" and "Diapents," hawked about the country as cures for Rheumatism, since they claim their nostrums to be equally good for all inflammation and their opposites. Thus it is not strange that we have, in their free use, so many rapid consumptions and sudden dee this imputed to diseases of the heart and apoplexy, when in fact it is produced by a translation of rheumatic inflammation to the brain, heart, dailphragm, stomach, lungs, bowels, intercostal muscles, or some other sensible past of the body.

These drops are open to none of the dangers, objections, or absurdities that fasten upon all the active preparations heretofore offered to the public for the cure of this disease. Price, 30 cents per Bottle.

No. 363 Washington St., Wholessle Agent.

Boston, 1855.

Orders solicited on commission. For sale by C. P. Branch.

Boston, 1853.
Orders solicited on commission. For sale by C. P. Branch,
Druggist, Gardiner, Me.
BLACK'S D ag Store. F. W. KINSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES. ALSO DEALERS IN

Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and all of the Pop-ular Patent Medicines of the Day, Groceries, 4c., No. 7 Bridge's Block, Water St., Augusta. Soaps. A LARGE assortment of Fancy SOAPS, for shaving and toilet use, for sale by WM. BLACK. Cigars. IARGE assortment of choice brands of CIGARS for WM. BLACK, Druggist.

4 Corner Water St. and Market Square.

Teas, Sugars, &c. Teas, Sugars, &c.

CHESTS TEAS;

So Boxes and barrels Sugars;

Regether with a general assortment of Groceries and Provisions, for sale cither at wholesals or retail, by

JOHN MCARTHUR.

SHAWM, Dulcimer and Hallelujah, for sale by the dozen or single copy, by STANWOOD & STUEGIS.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Market Square, Wholesale and Retail Druggist and Apothecary, As just received a large and well scienced stock of Drugs,
Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Mats, Brooms, Sponges, Raisins, Citron, Currants, Mace, and Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded of the best edicines. 52

A LMANACS for 1855, given away at the Apothecary stor west end Kennebec bridge, by J. S. MANLEY. POCKET MAP OF MAINE, for 1855, for sale by STANWOOD & STURGIS.

HALLOWELL HOUSE, ' BY ERVIN MAXWELL & BRO., orner of Winthrop and Second Streets, Hallowell, Me. ERVIN MAXWELL. JOSEPH P. MAXWELL. New and Valuable School Book.

ELOCUTIONARY; OR. FIFTH READER. BY SALEM TOWN, LL. D.

and still continues at the rate of more than

HALF A MILLION COPIES ANNUAL. Y!
The Publishers propose to furnish this work at a very low price, for the purpose of introducing it into Schools, and copies will be furnished gratis for examination, with reference to their introduction.

BANBORN & CARTER.
Portland, Jan. 5, 1855.

ERI WILLS.

Jan. 19, 1855.

CITY AGENCY.

CITY AGENCY.

RI WILLS, having been appointed Agent of the City of Augusta, to sell spirituous Liquors according to Law, is now supplied with a large assortment of all kinds of the purces and best qualities. Agents of other towns, as well as individuals, can be supplied at this agency on as favorable terms as they can be at Boston or elsewhere.

Jan. 19, 1855.

HARNESSES!

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by E. H. FROST, at Readfield Corner, where he intends to keep constantly on shand a good assortment of Harnesses. Trunks. Valiaces, and Whips. Trimmings of all kinds. He will also attend to CARRIAGE TRIMMING, in all its various branches. All in want of any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscriber hopes by prompt attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

DANA B. FOGG.

Readfield Corner, Jan. 12, 1855. F. Richardson's Quadrille Band. RICHARDSON respectfully informs the public that he is now ready to to furnish music for balls, social assemblies, and private parties. From one to four pieces furnished, as may be desired. All orders should be directed to F. RICHARDSON, Mt. Vernon.

Mt. Vernon, Jan. 8th, 1855.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil. 50 BBLS. Sperm, Whale and Lard Oil, Winter Strained best quality, for sale by HEDGE & BARTLETT.

F you wish to buy a good garment, or a good style of furnishing goods, call at CHISAM'S CLOTHES WARE-OUSE, where shey will sell you the best thing the market fords, at prices suited to the times.

Augusta, Jan. 10, 1855. 50 BBLS. Hallbut Heads, and a few bbls. of New Mack erel, for sale by HEDGE & BARTLETT. Oct. 9.

THIS IS THE PLACE.

HEMP, Flax, and Rubber Packings, for sale by S. S. BROOKS, Granite Store, Augusta. May 4, 1854. Heaves.

DR. YOUNG'S HEAVE POWDERS, a sure and safe remody for Heaves, Coughs, Broken Wind, &c., for sale by WM. BLACK, Druggist and Apothecary, Cor. Water Street and Market Sqr.

(SUCCESSOR TO J. P. DILLINGHAM,)
West End Kennebee Bridge.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Medicines, Grooeries, Lamps, Brushes, Mats, Brooms, Mops, &c. &c. &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand at the PLASTER WilkL, a large supply of Manufactured Plaster of the very best quality. Owing to an unusual demand the last season, their stock was exhausted for the first time for many years. The kind of plaster selected by them is harder to grind, but more powerful as a manure.

SMITH MAXCY & SON.

Gardiner, Jac. 5, 1858.

HAIR WORK.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, half Wigs, and Top Picoca, Frisotte Curls, Bands of Long Hair, &c., cheap as can be purchased. Also, Wigs exchanged.

HUGH O'DONNELL,
Three doors north of the Hallowell Cotton Factory, sign of the Golden Ball.

DENTISTRY!

MRS. PAGE,
Tencher of Music,—Singing, Pinno Forte, &c.
TERMS.—From \$6 to \$8 per quarter.

NEW BOOKS.

Drawing, Painting, Book-Keeping, and

ONIONS. 100 BUSHELS, in prime order, for sale by JOHN MCARTHUR.

CHARLES H. MULLIKEN. COMMISSION MERCHANT. FLOUR AND GRAIN. OOL AND WOOLSKINS, HIDES AND CALFSKINS.

One Door North of Post Office, Augusta. Refined Sugars. 30 BBLS. REFINED SUGARS; Crushed, Powdered, Gran ulated, and Coffee Crushed, for sale by CHARLES MULLIKEN.

Feb. 5, 1855. MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Augusta, Maine.
President-JOHN L. CUTLER,

Augusta.

FOR SALE.

GOOD FARM, in a good location; the well known homestead of the late well known homestead of the late Elijah Wood, lying in Winthrop, about two miles from the Depot, and on the main read leading to Monmouth. Said farm contains about 75 acres of land, 50 of which has on it one large dwelling house, very conveniently fitted up for two families, together with a large wood-house attached to the house, and two barns and a shed adjoining them, two good wells of water, (never falling.) a good corn barn, and an excellent hog pen, and good apparatos for steaming and cooking food for hogs. The orchard yields annually from 20 to 50 barrels of choice grafted truit, and from one to three hundred bushels of common apples. A good title will be given for said farm, and payments made easy.

Possession given immediately if desired. For further particulars enquire of OAKES HOWARD near the premises. FOR SALE.

MELODEONS. HOSE who wish to buy or hire good MELODEONS, will find it greatly to their advantage to call at HOWE'S MINIATURE HOUSE.

#9 East End the Bridge, Augusta, Mainv.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF WARRANTED A JEWELRY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. E. D. NORCROSS' WOOD FURNACE,

gusta, Maine. THIS FURNACE has many advantages over all others in use. 1st. Its power to warm a large area, without overheating its extensive surface.

2l. The exterior is so constructed as to throw the heat directly against the surface. This Furnace presents a larger radiating surface than any other yet introduced.

3d. Durability. Five years' test indicate it to be one of the most permanent fixtures for heating, everyset in any building.

ing.

4th. Economy of time in attending it, and expense of fuel,
which is far less than most of the furnaces used at the present day, because the heat is so effectually used before it leaves
the furnace.

5th. Its adaptation to low cellars, as it can be set where

5th. Its adaptation to low cellars, as it can be set where most others cannot.
6th. It is also the cheapest Furnace in the market, for it costs but a triffe, compared with other Furnaces, to set.
Please call and examine.
Also, Coal Furnaces, and Wood and Coal Ranges.
We have also on hand all late patterns of Cooking, Parlor, Office and Hall Stoves.
Copper, Tin Roofing, Sheet Iron, Gas and Steam Piping, and all branches of Tin Work done in the best manner.
E. D. NORCROSS,
3m33

BY SALEM TOWN, LL. D.

THIS WORK, to the preparation of which its distinguished author has devoted nearly three years, is now in press, and will be published on or about the first of January. The want of a Book of high order, suitable for the advanced classes in Common Schools and Academies, has been long felt by Teachers throughout the country, and it was at the earnest solicitation of leading friends of Education in different sections, that Dr. Town was induced to prepare this volume, in which he has had the valuable assistance of several practical Instructors. The selections are from the purest standard authors of Europe and the United States, and consist of every vafiety of style within the limits of refined expression and sound morality.

The Elecutionary rules accompanying the Lessons will be found plain, practical, and of indisputable importance.

Dr. Town has been for more than half a century an eminently successful Teacher, and the experience thus acquired, he has brought into the preparation of his several Reading Books. His series of SCHOOL BOOKS is now in use in every state in the Union; and the demand for which has been, and still continues at the rate of more than half a century an eminently successful Teacher, and the experience thus acquired, he has brought into the preparation of his several Reading Books. His series of SCHOOL BOOKS is now in use in every state in the Union; and the demand for which has been, and still continues at the rate of more than

Jan. 19, 1855. PREMIUM YEAST POWDERS, a prime article, for sale by 5 EBEN FULLER, Druggist Molasses.
65 also, Tierces and Barrel do. for sale by
HEDGE & BARTLETT, So. Market Square.
Augusta, Oct. 9.

MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC, for 1855, for sale at 25 cts. per dozon, by 6 STANWOOD & STURGIS DRY GOODS selling at great Bargains, at POTTER & BARTLETT'S.

40 KEGS extra leaf lard, about 75 fbs. each, for family use, for sale by 7 ABNO A. BITTUES.

N. O. Molasses.

10 BBLS. Extra quality N. O. Molasses; also 10 bbls.

Syrup, for sale low by HEDGE & BABTLETT,
May 22, 1854.

Sugars. 25 BOXES HAVANA SUGAR; 30 bbls. Crushed, Powdered and Granulated do.; 20 bbls. Coffee Crushed do. Also Porto Rico, Muscovado, and New Orleans do., for sale by HEDGE & BARTLETT, So. Market Square.

A LARGE supply of BOOKS, suitable for children a youth, for sale by 51 EDWARD FENNO. JAMES S. MANLEY, (SUCCESSOR TO J. P. DILLINGHAM,)

FURNITURE AND FEATHERS.

THE undersigned, having opened an office at the corner of Main and Appleton Streets, Waterville, is prepared to execute all orders from those in need of Denial Services. M. & C. R. WELLS, No. 6
M. Bridge's Block, have for sale a large and general afsortment of FURNITURE, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, Painted CHAMBER SETS, &c. Also, Fisk's Patent Metallic BURIAL CASES; also, constantly on hand a large tot of Mahogany, Walnut, Birch and Fine COFFINS, of all sizes.

Auguste, Nov. 15, 1854.

TUCK MEMORANDUMS, a good variety, for sale by EDWARD FENNO.

NEW VOLUME OF HOVEY'S MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

Commencing the 3d Series:

This Magazine has now been published for Twenty Years, and is too well known throughout the country to need commendation of this time. If was the first publication of the kind in the United States, and has well earned the reputation of being the most valuable and reliable H-riteutural periodical extant. Its conclusions the most eminents anateur and practical cultivaters in the Union. Its contents embrace, The Secience of Cultivation, Best-riptions of of all new Fruits, Flowers, Plants, Trees, &c.; Pomological Gossip: Lurdscape Gardening and Bural Art; Reviews of Horticultural Works; General Stote ser Monthly Gossip; Reports of the Massachiusetts and other Horticultural Societies, and a MONTHLY CALENDAR OF HORTICULTURAL Flower Garden, Greenhouses, Grapelies, &c.

The Magazine is published Monthly,—forming an Annual Volume of 600 pages,—printed in handsome type, on the finest paper, and illustrated with numerous engravings. The 3d Series commenced January 1, 1855, offering a favorable opportunity to subscribe.

TERMS: \$2.00 a Vera. In advance. A discount of 25 per cent. to Agents. Address

Androscoggin Age and Hort Ford.

Androscoggin Ag. and Hort. Society. THE members of the Androscoggin Agricultural and Hor
THE members of the Androscoggin Agricultural and Hor
A ticultural Society will be held at Lewiston Falls, on
Wednesday, March 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., for choice of officers, and such other business as may be considered necyssary at the meeting.

Lewiston, Feb. 22, 1855.

LITCHFIELD ACADEMY. THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence the last Wednesday in February, and continue elever

I the tast Weanesday in February, and common weeks.

It is very desirable that all should be present at the commencement of the term, and continue through the term.

Terms of Tasislon:

Common English Branches.

Higher English and Classics,

Drawing or Painting, extra,

God
Use of Planc,

Board of Instructors:

R. P. RAY. Paracrat: Miss Augustra Wilson, Teacher.

Board of Instructors:

B. F. RAY, PRINCIPAL; Miss ANGELETTA WILSON, Teacher of French, Painting and Drawing; Sarah Shaw, Teacher of Masic; Rav. BENJANIN SMITH, A. B., Lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Such other Teachers will be employed as the number and Such other Teachers will be employed as the number and wants of the pupils may require.

Special attention by way of Instruction and Lectures, will be given to those preparing to teach.

Board per week, including room, washing, lights and fact, from \$2.50. ggrPost office address—Litchifeld Consess, Mr.

Litchfield Corner, Feb. 13, 1-5.

past season.

On the premises is a good house, two barns, granary, work house, &c.—a good well of water near the house, and another in the bern yard.

BARNABUS HEDGE.

Readfield, Feb. 20, 1855. NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

Read and judge for yourselves, and if you are afflicted with a cough, or have any disorder of the Chest or Lungs, give the Medicine a fair trial. From Dr. Rust.

From H. A. Chandler, Esq., Agent. Bath, Mnine, April 17th 1844.

Rev. Walter Clarks.—Dear Sir:—I have but three bottless of your Cough Medicine on hund, the more it becomes known the better it is liked. There is not one of its many nurchasers but that speak in highest terms of its virtues. There are many families in this city who would not be without the European Cough Remely on any account. I enclose other twenty dellars, please send me another lot immediately. Respectfully Yours,

other twenty dollars, please send me another lot immediately. Respectfully Yours, HENRY A. CANDLER.

Remarkable cure of Phthisic with a severe Cough, communicated by Mr. Brewster, Postmaster, Curtis'
Corner, August 20, 1853.

REV. WALTER CLARKE.—Dear Sir:—Mr. Samuel Shaw, rosiding in Greene, Kennebec Co., Mc., has been afflicted with the Phthisic for a number of years, for the past winter he was so distressed five breath that he could not lie down, at last, hearing of the European Cough Remedy, he sent for a bottle, and commenced taking it, he was greatly relieved by the first dose, and from that time he resied well at night, a few bottles combletald a cure, and he now decires to recommend the me icine to others, as he is fally assured that it is worthy of the utmost confidence.

Agents annuled by the Barriers Tobey & Smith, and by Hallowell. W. Johnson; Gardiner, Tobey & Smith, and by special Agents throughout the country. Trial Bottles 25 cents each, large bottles containing the quantity of four small ones 75 cents. Feb. 18, 1855.

HAINS' FARM, OXEN, &c.

The Great Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma and Consumption.

Manufactured by S. D. FULLER & CO.,
4 Wilson lane, Boston, Mass.
P. R. SLATER & CO., General Wholesale and Retail
Agents, No. 3 Tremont Temple. Boston, Mass. and sold by
Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the country,
also, by the Manufacturers, No. 4 Wilson Lane, Boston,
Comba.

Super Phosphate of Lime,

GRASS SEED! sale, 10.000 lbs. Cannda Clover Seed; 10.000 lbs. Western York Clover Seed; 1000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed; 300 bushels Vermont Herd's Grass; 100 bushels Maine Herd's Grass;

100 bushels Red Top. HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE. OFFER FOR SALE that beautiful stand in Augusta, on the East side of the river, where I recently resided, known by the name of the Riley House, together with one acre of land on which the house standaugusta, or of the subscriber at Kendall's Mills.

JOHN PHILBRICK.

6w8

Wool, Hides, Calfshins, and Sheepskins. ASH and the highest market prices paid for Fleece Weed,
Hides, Calfskins, and Sheepskins, at all times of year by
CHAS. H. MULLIKEN.
Feb. 22, 1855.

THIS is to certify that I have relinquished to my son.
WM. DAY, the remainder of his minority, and shall hereafter claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting.

THOS. DAY.
Presque Isle, Ech. 14, 1855. To Persons who Suffer with Corns, To Persons who Suffer with ARD or soft, or in-growing nails, we would recommend Mr. J. BRIGGS, as the most competent and successful operator we have ever met with. His long experience and extensive practice in Boston and New York, Albany, Rochester, Ruffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati, and munerous towns and cities in the Western and New England States, makes him competent in his profession. He makes no display of magic acids, but simply sis down, and with little on pain removes your corns successfully, and in a manner that the most incredulous would have no doubt of his skill and the cure. Operating Office, 281 Congress St., near the Court House, Porlland.

WANTED!

300 ACTIVE TOUNG MEN to set as Local and Traveling Agusts in a business, easy, useful, and honorable, at a salary of \$100 per mouth. A capital of \$5 only required. No putent medicine or book business. Full particulars gives, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp, or a three cent piece, and address, post paid.

A. B. MARTYN, Selection, S. S. BEOOKS, Augusta, Me.

NAILS,—1000 Casks just received and for sale by

S. S. BEOOKS, Augusta, Me.

August 10, 1884.

200 QTLS. large CODFIEH, in prime order, for sale it

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell the very desirable Farm on which he now fives, at a very moderate price, if applied for soon.

It is pleasantly is cated about 11-2 miles entirely fenced with good stone wall, and contains about 80 entirely fenced with good stone wall, and contains about 80 acres all in good condition, about 25 of which are tiliage and mowing, and the remainder woodland and pasture—well watered. There is a trifty orchard of about 100 trees, engrated with the best fruit, all in good bearing. Upwards of 200 bushels of choice fruit was gathered from this orchard the past season.

S not nearly so interesting, especially to the afflicted, as are the following certificates in favor of The Great European Cough Remedy.

Bouth Paris, Dec. 6, 1881.

Rev. Walter Clarke.—Deer Sir:—During the past year I have had occasion to know of the beneficial effects of your European Cough Remedy in several instances, ask from the representations of those who have given it a fair trial, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it to be one of the best medicines to be found, for Consumption and Chronic Pulmonary Complaints in general. Your obedient servant, WM. A. RUST, M. D.

Win hrop, Feb. 19, 1855. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE.

Two boxes have cured a bad Cold.
Two to alx boxes have cured raising of Blood.
Three to five boxes have cured Whooping Cough.
Two to four boxes have cured Croup.
Five to eight boxes have cured Asthma.
Six to twelve boxes have cured Consumption.
Manufactured by S. D. FULLER & CO.,
4 Wilson lane, Boston.

O. COPELAND, Surveyor of Land, can be found
at the House nearest the Academy, on the Thomaston
oad, East side of the river, Augusta.
Yeb. 15, 1835.

Or Chemical Manure.

Or Chemical Manure.

['HIS well-tested and valuable manure will be sold at the manufacturer's lowest cash prices; always on hand, in 0, 100, and 150 lb. bags. It is applicable to all sorts of crops. or sale by CHARLES H. MULLIKEN.

Yeb. 22, 1855. D. woodward, No. 6 Arch Row, has for THIS WORLD IS FULL OF

DREARINESS.

BY GEO. W. BLAKE,

As here I daily toil.

Tis not because my lot is cast
Among the toiling band,— I'd rather breast the storm's rude blast Than walk o'er ill-got land!

'Tis not because I'm favored less Than those of low degree, Which brings me this unhappines At evening's hour of glee; I envy not the lordling's ease, Nor covet his piles of gold;

My breast is free from thoughts like these, My heart to them is cold. 'Tis not because the meed of fame Ne'er whispered in my ear,-A lowly, upright, honest name, Is all I covet here.

But as I see the oppressor's heel, Firm on the sons of toll, Sad thoughts arise I would conceal In this, life's wild turmoil. The rich man, boasting pride of power,

In Fortune's lap caress'd, Sees toiling on his lands each hour The poor, by fate unblest; Yet hath he not one thought for these, Who fill his golden store? Doth he not see the hearts which freeze

'Neath want's cold, grasping power? This world is full of dreariness, There's naught but wild turmoil; My heart is filled with weariness, As here I daily toil. Dread Poverty, so cold and wan, I meet where'er I turn;

" Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless thousands mourn." Franklin, Mass., Feb. 15, 1855. Note. Rather a doleful strain, George. On read ing it aloud, before our poetical machine, there was a sort of sympathetic greaning and creaking among

its wheels and pulleys, rusty from a long period of inglorious case, the wheel began slowly to revolve, and the following lines were the result;— You have chosen a rather lugubrious topic: Don't suffer your muse to become misanthropic This world's not so bad as 'tis oft represented, Nor the Spirit of Evil so black as he's painted.

The Story-Teller.

From Dickens' Household Words. A HOME EMIGRATION

On a fashionable looking morning, ten years past, a gay group, consisting of three ladies and three gentlemen, came out of a cake shop in the main street of a southern (Irish) spa-town, chatted awhile beyond the doorstep, and then parted -the ladies turning up, the gentlemen down street, as is the country phrase. At that moment a young man in mourning, with a frank, fine countenance, darkened by what looked to be unusual stern ness, was walking rapidly up the "Good mo'nin', Checkley."

"How d'ye do, Checkley !" "What's in the wind, John, eh?" cried th three gentlemen at once.

"How d'ye do, gentlemen?" rejoined the young man addressed, passing the speakers as if indisposed to further parley. "That's a match," said one.

"No, I say; an old fox is not trapped so

easily. Report says that all is not right over the water." "By Jove!" cried the first speaker, after

looking back, "she's distanced him already, or he's taken himself off. Her fortune wouldn't do, may be." "It won't do, depend upon it; if it would-

of which I know nothing," was the rejoinder. The ladies had made a little move preparatory to the pause to speak, and looked blankly a one another as Mr. Checkley raised his hat and passed on-abruptly rather than hurriedly, as if he lacked the inclination rather than the time to stay. "What on earth ails him?" exclaimed the

eldest of the three. "I am sure I don't know." answered the

"Nor do I," was expressed in the countenance of the youngest, but she did not speak. She watched the young man's progress till his mov ing round a corner into a street off the main one took him out of sight; and when, after a moment, as she and her companions turned in the same direction, she saw him go by her door without a glance towards the house, an expression of both pique and perplexity gathered round her parted lips and soft brown eyes When left at home, she entered as if scarcely seeing whither she was going. She walked into a parlor, sat down on a sofa, and remained for some minutes pulling at the ends of her sash, absently, as if her thoughts had gone into a cross knot which she was endeavoring to disentangle. A knock at the hall door startled her out of her reverie; she rose and moved towards a large bow window; as she reached it, the sub-

"Yes," she replied, "I am, Mr. Checkley." Intent on his own thoughts, he did not seem to notice the coldness of her manner. He took her unoffered hand, dropped it, and, turning to the window, looked thence for some minutes before he spoke again. Then he said, slowly : "I came to bid you good bye."

ject of her thoughts walked into the room.

"You are alone?" said he.

The lady's countenance changed and changed again. She looked rather relieved than otherwise, when he added:

"I am going-to emigrate. Not to America, he continued, following her eyes to a large map hung upon the wall; "nor to Australia. am going further from you, Jane. I am going to do what will divide us more widely, more finally. I am going to quit the position, and not the place which I was born in. After this week you can no longer give me your acquaintance-I can no longer accept it. I came to see you once more, upon the footing of old timeshappy times to me. I came to make a parting request to you—that you will hear me for a few minutes, and without reply. This morning, all I possessed was swept from me at a blow. I was left but the bare means of maintaining my orphan brothers, by entering at once upon servile employment. I have made up my mind to do so. But I had my heart too, to- I could not reconcile that to my debased position. I cannot meet you upon an equal feeting; I would not meet you upon any other. Before I leave you forever, I came to tell you, in words, that I love you; that I sought you with the hope of winning you; that I only wanted to feel it would not be presumptuous in me to expect your preference. Remember that I loved you fondly and frankly, as long as I dare ask you to become my wife; I tell you so now, solely as ar avowal due to you, not for my own sake. Whe

Give me your hand once more, for old times. self, and by the week's end had disrated himself

This stange monologue was spoken without licited public custom for the conveyance of pause, although deliberately. The speaker had quitted the house before the lady, whose breath he had taken away by the surprise, could have spoken, had she wished it. She was disappointed, bewildered, pained. She had been awakened, down, will second circumstances in sinking it and found the treasure-trove of her dream time lower; and, progress being the law of events, gone. The mystery which had hung like a strikes the bottom to make sure of an uprise golden gossamer between two young lives and From Fountainstown to the next seaport, twenthe world was withdrawn. That unspoken confidence had been explained away. That pleasant relation, so familiar, yet so distant; so in six days, and thus average at the outset £2 fond, and yet so fearful, was to be no more.

5s. per week—£117 a year. And when his horses were fed and stabled, there would still And he was to be a carrier!

And what could she do? What could one do remain sufficient for a young man and two boys in whom the genteel instincts, tastes and sympa- to live on. thies, loves, hates and aspirations of three counthe neighboring rusticities. Its upper windows easily pass unobserved as his; and the distance lower ones upon the blank, dead wall.

hand under her head; and, glancing along the quietly, like most good, easy things. soft green grass and shadowy trees, so well The relation that he himself had prescribe known to both herself and him, her mind ran existed unvaried between him and Miss Delto other conversations, other mornings, till a that accident had all the credit of keeping step on her part, she retired out of the way of far as ever from her prospects. question as to whom she had met since break- At the close of that time, an accountantship in the Fountainstown Bank became vacant. The

On coming down to dinner, she found that some manager, a stranger in the town, who had takthe report of his own misfortunes.

tle," said a guest at the table. "He might another change. John Checkley quitted Founhave bolstered up the property with some pretty tainstown, for, report said, a situation of more girl's fortune '

a new companion in it," replied Mr. Delmege. terest in Mr. John Checkley's store, a large "But that he might have done so I have very quantity of coals, a number of horses, cars, little doubt." Jane's cheeks burned; but her &c.," were "cried" and sold, and the proceeds father avoided looking towards her side of the lodged for the second of the twins, who earntable. "That he might and did not, should inestly desired to attain a profession hereditary crease his friends' esteem for him. Checkley in the family. The lad himself departed with a sterling fellow—a thorough bred gentleman, be his position what it may.

guest. "A fellow of decent family cannot sink tainstown for a time; seldom even named, exalone. A man owes it to his connections to hold cept that, at the club-meeting, if the fox run his head up, if he can at all. Checkley ought towards Monally, some passer by conjecture to have interest enough to get a commission." that when the debts were cleared off-yet a "Live horse, and you'll eat grass," quoted distant prospect—some member of the family Mr. Delmege, with an expressive shrug.

only hope his brothers may be willing to do as fore any body looked to see him back. His

and circumstances considered—was tacitly re- troubled and changeful times; it secured him cognized by all present; but every one had a the place of his now superannuated friend. It motive, through politeness or prudence, for not happened to be the same season, and nearly at

people too-"the neighbors." himself. As playthings and darlings to him and his bride elect, he looked forward to rearing and training them, to settling them in professions, or dividing them, in due season, a property trebled in value by his care and still and to space the deignbors.

That Miss Delmege was was still single, was a fact that made itself known to him, unasked, during the first hour's exercise of his new duties. Mr. Delmege had engaged in milling; and to space the time of a season. circumstance most likely to affect him. In the gether. distance, like a rain cloud far away, but so "You've returned here," observed lying that a single change may bring it down, there was a danger he had scarcely looked to— "Yes;" he refrained from adding "as m senior, had the satisfaction of rescuing the once more at home." was so he drank claret. He used the county on which both stood at ease. jury; but, meantime, he died. The heir came rather in haste."

the law had laid fast hold on.

counts with his lands to a receiver, and then with changing circumstances years before, which resolutely turned his back upon Monally, and, my motive. You could answer me now in one so far as was possible, on all associated with better than in aiding her father's projects if"— way only, and I do not need to be rejected. it. He took lodgings for his brothers and him-

that the Delmeges in nowise needed friendly aid. They were yet well to do-remarkably

You could not hold acquaintance with a carrier?
No words. God bless you! Good bye, Jane—
good bye.

from the genteel company of a ten-miles-wide circuit around Fountainstown by means of advertisement, that "John Checkley, carrier, sowhy he would have found it hard to say.

very happy to see him.

Coals were the steadlest articles of import ty families were interwoven and bound up, to these, after a trial, he confined himself; and closely as the three strands of the broad auburn plait wound round that fair and puzzled head?

What could Jane Blakeney Dawson Delmege sociates, some dealt with him for their own say to a declaration from a carrier? Nothing.

And she could not be sorry that confusion had through good nature; and others again patronbeen beforehand with reflection in persevering ized him through impertinence. The money of silence. For a long time she stood still where he had left her. No eyes lived over the way to watch her. Spring Lane was a one-sided, semi-rural street, stretching towards the country like one him as familiarly as ever—when they a fashionable forefinger extended by the town to saw him; for his frieze coat and felt hat could looked into the deer park of the manor; the from the footway to the middle of the street, where he walked after his cars, might as well At last she moved away, went up stairs, put be miles as inches to those who did not chance away her gloves and bonnet with a sigh, as to look across. He had had, too, invitations though something else was laid aside with them to some parties—of bachelors; but steady and in the wardrobe. She walked into the drawing good humored refusals following each, they room; opened the windows wider-she felt as if ceased. The feeling that dictated them was the room required more air; sat down with her neither gratified nor offended; it died away

over that strange interview : then farther back, mege. They avoided each other so cautiously, mist came over both. For a moment she could them from meeting. If reliance on her symnot see quite clearly; but it passed away in the pathy had had any part in his motives or extwinkling of an eye; and as Sir Harry's carriage pectations, he was disappointed; she had acrolled by to a call next door but one, she could cepted in full his renunciation of their acdistinguish every member of the party. She quaintanceship, but she had gone no further; closed her meditation by resolving to say nothing to her family of what had occurred-to let she would marry into the next marching regi-John Checkley's course disclose itself. It was ment, to do away with all remembrance of her enough that his heart was wrung, poor fellow! courtship with a carrier." Two years from it would ill become her to bare it to the world, their parting interview rassed by, and such a Then came her mother's knock; and as a first marriage, if not any marriage, was seemingly as

passing town topic had diverted all probability en a fancy to John Checkley's mode of doing embarrassing inquiry. It was not till the his own business, offered him the place. The same hour next day that the facts of the change twins then conducted the home business during in John Checkley's prospects came coherently bank hours, still, by a little management, not before her. He had "outrun the constable" in omitting a fair share of school duty; and the eldest brother's salary was added to the com-"He should have kept matters quiet for a litease and trust in England. One of the twins "That could but break his fall, and give him succeeded to the place in the bank. "The inbe his position what it may."

The twin accountant soon followed in his eldest

Word, I which he might have done better for himself, and for others too," rejoined the and the Checkleys were lost sight of in Foun-

would repossess the old place. "Fact!" returned the guest, smiling. "I John Checkley returned as manager long be thorough knowledge of the complicated rela-Here the conversation dropped. The heroism tionships and connections of the neighboring John Checkley's resolution—time, and place, gentry was of no small commercial value in Not quite one year before, John Checkley entered on possession of a middle interest, old as Queen Elizabeth, in a large tract of land in "good heart," and favorably located. It the same hour that saw him part with Jane brought with it the burden, or, as he would rather say, the privilege, of providing for two brothers trains and market that well remembered one which had left a chill upon his recollections. His heart opened to the old places, and the old brothers trains and market trains and market that well remembered one which had left a chill upon his recollections.

trebled in value by his care and skill, and the and to spare the time of a confidential clerk. "good time coming"—the millenium of the and avoid the risk of trusting other parties. farming interest. He saw nothing to prevent Jane sometimes walked to the bank, to lodge or his completing all his schemes, realizing all his draw any considerable sum. Here her old dreams. He planted and experimented, studied lover encountered her. Hearing her name calland worked, and through all he loved. Absorb- ed out, he turned round, and found her standed in the small pleasures and trifles of his daily ing before him. Her hand was extended with life, sun and wind, meeting and parting, took a cheque; but he could not do less, for achis daily time, and thoughts from the one serious quaintance' sake than offer to take both to-

a bond guaranteed by his father extravagantly ager." She could perceive that fact-and conbeyond his means to meet. John Checkley, tinued :- "and I am not sorry to find myself

county treasurership from the hands of a pru- Some indifferent remarks followed reciprocal dent, well principled plebeian, and so went to inquiries for Mr. and Mrs. Delmege, and the rest with his fathers. His aristocratic friend, twins. His years of absence lay, bridge like, the treasurer, "robbed Peter to pay Paul"-it between their past and present; it was ground

funds for his own immediate purposes, fully "May I thank you to look at that," said the bent on making his tenants pay up to the grand lady at length, glancing at the cheque-"I am

into possession, but considered that his own "Certainly; excuse my detaining you so rather that, they being yet uncontracted, there fluttering bit of paper. Then adding; "One was no obligation whatsoever to discharge them. moment; pray pardon me; I am still new It was a mere extension of the common law of here," he moved towards his own office, reachhonor. He shut his ears and his pocket on his ing, as he passed, the cheque to an accountant. creditors, and down came the county upon poor Miss Delmege saw, or thought she saw, his John Checkley. In an hour all was seized- countenance changing, meantime, to the official crops, stock, furniture-every thing except two dubiousness of "account overdrawn!" It was norses and two carts purchased by himself. It with a proud swell of the heart she felt she was, indeed, rather to foil the bailiffs, so far, had come to claim money, not to ask credit. than to serve "the master," that these were She could expect no tender remembrance of the claimed and kept for him by his workmen; so past from the young manager, and she looked worthless were they in comparison with what for none in transacting business with him. And yet she misjudged somewhat the feelings and Then John Checkley looked around him. It motives that she canvassed: they leaned over was easy to estimate his resources. He had rel- the counter far more than she supposed. Never atives, but of them nothing could be gained had John Checkley been so little disposed to without delay, perhaps not more even with it; quarrel with her conduct as at the moment and he could not afford time for the trial. He when she was questioning herself of its necessiput that chance out of sight. In fact, he pos-sessed nothing but these carts and horses; he weakness before he had had opportunity to esticould count on no other reality for the support of mate his own. It was with a thrill of the heart his orphan brothers. On these, then, he was to remembered that his old avowal was to that when he had quitted the presence of Miss in fact her suitor still, if he desired to appear Delmege, he returned to his own home, only to yield it up to strangers. He gave up his ac-

well for those overwhelming times. The paying of the customary parting compliments was all needed at his hands just then; and he returned, feeling himself put a little aback, though

While the teller and Miss Delmege cou and recounted the money, he filled up the time for himself with a vague and rather careless expression of "having purposed to inquire for Mrs. Delmege as soon as business would permit." Whether it was, that, through the obviously increased coldness of his manner, Miss Delinege saw something of what really had been passing through his mind, or that she was prompted by the habit of hospitality, she thought proper to reply that mamma would be

They parted, the lady to go home, and make very observable miscount in her transfer of The love that lived through all the stormy past, cash received, the gentleman to go through his And meekly with my harsher nature bore, books with a brain not altogether clear. And deeper grew and tender to the last, Through debts and credits flitted many strange items. Hopes, fears, doubts, took place of A happier lot than mine, and larger light pounds, shillings and pence; ranging themselves Await thee there; for thou hast bowed thy will down the double columns, mingling and chang-ing till at length the manager brought them to ing till at length the manager brought them to "Why not to-day?" said he, shutting up the

she is willing to recall old times; and if not, the sooner I know her mind the better for my Yet though thou wear'st the glory of the sky, own." This settled, he was able to give all his attention, if not quite all his heart, to the interests of the worthy governor and directors to whom he was indebted for the means to press his own, just then. This very thought was enough to make a hopeful lover a zealous man of business, and the new manager gained the top of the wheel in rapid revolution of genteel opinion that day in Fontainstown. Longheaded vice-chairmen of poor law boards, starched J. P.'s, and affronted forty-fifth cousins affi-entitled "A Parisian Pastor's Glance at Ameriliated with as kindred genius, and hailed as the ca." The author is a Protestant clergyman triumphant and irrepressible aspiring of thorough residing in Paris: breeding, what the manager set down to a sim- The public sanctification of the Sabbath i ple honest instinct, favoring circumstances, and particularly favored in the United States, by perhaps one little incident that he would not the quiet tranquility which every where reigns soul thanked Providence. When the clock in New England, at least, surpass them in this

Spring Lane. something to the younger of fears he might be should hardly have found a public conveyance even more occupied the next days; but her from Cambridge on Sunday morning, with the mother's welcome and enquiries cut short an exception of an omnibus which went to Boston explanation that was not much needed. Jane just in time for the services at the churches, and scarcely spoke. Mrs. Delmege invited him to returned as soon as the congregations were disstay, without ceremony, for the day, believing missed. And even this is a comparatively re that he was free from home engagements." He cent innovation. There are usually three serconfirmed her suppositions, then paused, and vices a day in the churches, not including the looked at Jane. Jane looked out of the win- Sunday school. On entering a church in Amerdow, she remembered he was now manager. He, ica, of whatever denomination, you will usualtoo, remembered the same fact, and it prompted ly find assembled an audience of five hundred, acceptance of the invitation, even though she one thousand, fifteen hundred, or two thousand would not second it. He laid by his hat, and persons, grouped by families in separate pews, with it the remnant of constraint that had hung which are rented. At the hour of service, every round him previously. Conversation was re- one is present; there are few tardy worshippers sumed and kept up between him and the elder and yet fewer who come merely for the sermon lady, the younger sat in the window, listening After the service begins, it is rare that any on or thinking as might be, Checkley wondered enters. I also remarked, that, once in their which. Yet, when, on the entrance of a second seats, there is no talking among the person guest to Mrs. Delmege, an opportunity of ascertaining afforded, he would not use it. Mr. Delmege was expected home to dine, and the hymn-books in their hands; for before each manager desired to make sure that, taking one seat is placed a shelf on which is kept the litthing with another, he would be acceptable as a son-in-law. He was not wholly sanguine of the result. For himself, he had attained a full sense of the "nobility of labor," and could look hymns, which are very fine, and will compare with ease, without envy or contempt, on those favorably in some respects even with those of who had not had opportunity to make a like ac- Germany, are very artistically executed by quisition. He could make ample allowance for choire of ladies and gentlemen in a gallery bethe sway of feeling that, save on one point only, fore the organ. We found but one thing to recould no longer give him trouble. His appre- gret in the singing, otherwise so pleasing, which hensions of refusal were just strong enough to was, that thefe hiymns, in themselves so edifymake acceptance delightful. Meantime he made ing a part of the service, were executed almost his passing companionship agreeable to Mrs. evclusively by the choir and not enough by the Delmege and her friend, and meantime, too, congregation, who either could not or would Jane withdrew from the window and joined not, unite with them. their little group. Perhaps the recollections wafted thither, with the odor of the primrose and cowslips from over the park wall, were not

altogether pleasant.

ments, came an avowal of the young manager's And one great motive to it is, that this is the "entire satisfaction in his present place, if, only, way in which God acts towards men; and there the position he had some time held in Foun- fore the way in which men ought to act toward tainstown, formed no bar to his pressing an old, one another. God sends the blessings of his unchanged attachment to Miss Delmege"- providence upon all; upon the just and the un

rupting him. "Am I not dabbling in trade serve him not. We have daily experience that myself, now? A miller may shake hands with he does. For what a spectacle is this world a collier any day. Jesting apart, my dear In arms against God, their righteous Governor Checkley, that thorough-bred idleness we Irish refusing his laws, opposing his dominion! Even gentry used to pique ourselves upon, is fast be- in a country like ours, so particularly enjoying coming obsolete-may all our woes go with it! the means of grace, how small is the number of If Jane be pleased, as I have very little doubt those who really live to his glory; every trifle she will be, I know not in whose hands I should amuses, employs, engages them, and God is for hold her happiness more safe. I know, my dear gotten. Worse still, he is defied; by open fellow, and feel how handsomely you acted to-wards my family, at a time when Jane's little though "strong," is "patient;" though "provokfortune would have been a matter of some mo- ed evera day," he does not bring down that

John Checkley sprang up stairs three steps at or even imprecate upon themselves. He bears a time. The two clder ladies looked round in long with them; so long, indeed, that men are debts should take precedence of his father's; or long," replied the gentleman, as he took the surprise to see a gentleman so soon in the draw-emboldened to continue in their wickedness, in ing room; Jane kept gazing straight before her, stead of using God's mercy as he intended till, at a whisper of "Will you allow me to "The long suffering of God leadeth to repen speak one moment with you there ?" she rose tance." "Sentence against an evil work is not and walked with him to the window.

> last time we stood here together ?" replied with a blush and half smile.

omen. Will you reconsider now what I said to despitefully use them. A blessing often accomyou then ! On my side all is the same. I took panies such a spirit of meekness, as was signall your hand then without hope or wish to keep it, exemplified on an occasion which deserves to there is mine now, will you take it !- 'tis a recorded, when the simple prayer of a negro hand with a heart in it."

again," said Jane ingenuously. "Do you suppose I ever ceased to think of

"Not quite, perhaps. I did not deserve re-membrance from you." "I am not sure of that," said the young manager frankly. "If you had made me at all less miserable then, I might be far less happy

One month after, John Checkley gave Jan Delmege a partner's right in the honors and river, in the distance, lies Monally, its old trees and gray walls fair in the sunshine of pleasures

Sabbath Reading.

THE FUTURE LIFE.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT. How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps When all of thee that time could wither, sleeps And perishes among the dust we tread?

For I shall feel the sting of ceaseless pain If there I meet thy gentle presence not; Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again In thy serenest eyes the tender thought. Will not thy own meek heart demand me there?

That heart whose fondest throbs to me were give

And larger movements of the unfettered mind, Wilt thou forget the love that joined us here?

Shall it expire with life and be no more?

For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell Shrink and consume my heart, as heat the scroll book. "It is not I who shall be backward, if And wrath has left its scar—that fire of hell— Has left its frightful scar upon my soul.

The same fair thoughtful brow, and gentle eye, Lovelier in heaven's sweet climate, yet the sam Shalt thou not teach me, in that calmer home; The wisdom that I learned so ill in this-The wisdom in which is love-till I become Thy fit companion in that land of bliss.

The following statement is copied from th

eturn on to analyze. The country club talking on that day. The English are considered strict of the height of his forehead, he in his inmost observers of the day of rest, but the Americans struck three, he sprang like a school-boy, from respect. On Sunday, one sees very few omnihis seat, oversaw the closing arrangements, and hurried away once more to the old house in closed, and all work is suspended. When I wished to pass the Sunday in Boston, I was The ladies were at home. Checkley began obliged to go there on Saturday night, for I

Our Saviour points this out as the characteristic duty of his religion. But it may be asked, Mr. Delmege arrived in due time. His welcome How can we comply with this precept; To love to "our new manager and old acquaintance, my dear," was both hearty and discriminating—he was just the man to make his feelings felt. The means with ourselves to overcome the feelings of manager was made to make himself at home. dislike, or the impulses of passion. We must He might have forgotten there was such a thing not dwell upon malice which others have shown; as coal in creation, had he not been keeping it we must not make it the subject of discourse and determinately before his mind's eye all that complaint. We must call to mind all the excuses that may be found for them. We must "Take your wine, Checkley. Here's your good health, and further promotion!" cried his a sense of God's mercy, and of the goodness of host, when the ladies had passed away to the Christ, may be so fixed and rooted in our hearts that they may expand in love to all mankind. As a most natural apropos to his acknowledg. Such are the grounds of this temper and conduct

"Not a bit of it," answered her father inter- just; upon those that serve him and those that vengeance upon his enemies which they incur. executed speedily." He "is not willing that "Do you remember, Jane," said he, "the any should perish;" and therefore he makes his sun to shine upon the evil and the good, and "It was not here-it was down stairs," she sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. This thought should incline all Christians to bless "True, so it was indeed. That is a favorable those that persecute them, to pray for those who slave for his master, which the master unex "I did not expect you would ever think of me pectedly overheard, was the means of converting his heart "from the power of Satan unto God.

[Bishop Sumner. RANDOM GEMS. Patience is the key of content. [Mahome Guilt is best discovered by its own fears.

True nobility is exempt from fear. The choicest pleasures of life lie within th range of moderation. Zeal without judgment is an evil, though e zeal unto good.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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V. D. PINKHAM.
Augusta, Feb. 13, 1855.

WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, MAINE. W. RICKER, would respectlic that he has re-opened the Stanley House,
and furnished it throughout with NEW and
ELEGANT FURNITURE, and made every
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ate. Books for all Stages leaving town will be kept at this House.

In connection with the above are good Stables with attentive and careful Hostlers.

November 28, 1854.

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FRAMES, for sale at WELLS' Furniture Rooms, No 6 Bridge's Block.

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WM. BLACK.

A MANDINE, for the cure of chapped hands, and softening the skim, for sale by EBEN FULLER, Druggist.

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Instruction will be given in sil the branches usually taught
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Terms: Tuition for term of cleven weeks, \$4 to \$6.

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Common "
Primary Department, 2,00
Books furnished at Portland prices.
THOMAS ELDRED, Clerk.
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DRY GOODS.

V. JÓSEPH & CO. will sell the balance of their Fall and Winter Stock at

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At the Reform School, Cape Elizabeth.

Feb. 12, 1855

Freedom Notice.

Freedom Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that I have given to my son, CORNELIUS A. NILES, his time until he is of age, and I shall pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his wages after this date.

OCRNELIUS A. NILES.
Witness—A. H. A. D. WHITCOME.
Starks, Feb. 9, 1855.

*3w8

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A good assortment of Fowling Guns, Riffes, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, Powder, Shot, Gun Caps, &c. &c., together with an extensive variety of Cooking, Parlor, Franklin, Box and Cylinder Stoves, for sale at very low prices.

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THE undersigned, having purchased the above-named House, and having enlarged, remodeled and elegantly furnished it, will open the same for the traveling public on Thiursday, Nov. 23.

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Augusta Feb. 12, 1855.

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